ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,185—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1894.

PRICE 6 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	13th ,,
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5045	1300	L. Moule	20th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
P.&O. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
P.&O. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
P.&O. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5045	1300	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
P.&O.M. CALEDONIA	7300	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5040	1000	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
P.&O. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamer marked P. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

SURAT, 4th October. | RAVENNA, 1st November.
ROHILLA, 18th October. | SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th ept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 1st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s.s. R. Rubattino, 17th October, 1894, and s.s. Deo. Balduino, 14th November, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th October, 1894.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Septr. 17, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCES DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCES DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15: 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHEBD & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any Route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
RAIL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th October, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd Octr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 6th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 4th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 4th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 25th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st October, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	10th October.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, has all the latest improvements, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Amidships.
Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld.,
Bombay, 26th Sept., 1894. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.
(The Wine Shippers to the East.)

COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
PALL MALL WHISKY,
AMOROSO SHERRY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old,
C. P. & Co.'s CLARETS, BURGUNDIES,
and every other Wine of Good Quality.
BOMBAY.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.
The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET
GOLF
POLO
TENNIS
FOOTBALL
FENCING
FISHING TACKLE,
ARMS and AMMUNITION.
RACQUETS
FIVES
DUMB BELLS.

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

THE "APOLLO" SHIRT BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD. MAKERS.
BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil. Rs.	8 0 per box.
Primo de Rever	,,	25	,,	6 8 ,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,,	50	with ring	11 12 ,,
Non Plus Ultra	,,	50	,,	9 8 ,,
Exquisitos	,,	50	,,	7 8 ,,
Princess as (small size)	,,	50	,,	5 8 ,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,,	100	,,	6 8 ,,
Do. do. No. 1	,,	100	,,	5 8 ,,
Do. do. No. 2	,,	100	,,	5 0 ,,
Do. do. No. 3	,,	100	,,	4 8 ,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

CLEARANCE SALE OF 500 PERFECT WRIST WATCHES.

Usual Price Rs. 20. Sale Price Rs. 16.
NICKEL SILVER CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, UP-TO-DATE.
PERFECT & ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS.

WE offer these fine watches at this low figure for the purpose of introducing them to Public Notice. We have advertised them as a cheaper quality of the MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCHES that are now considered by Civil and Military Officers the PERFECTION OF WRIST WATCHES.
With a view of proving the excellent qualities of these very fine and useful Time-keepers and creating for them a demand, we offer the large number of 500 at a

CLEARANCE PRICE OF Rs. 16 EACH

For one month from this date, the 19th day of September, 1894.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES AND PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value :—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 10th July, 1894.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany,and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are."
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 62, High Holborn, LONDON.

YE THIRSTY SOULS!
Drink PHILLIPS & Co.'s
"CRISP" NECTAR.
The Cleanest, most Refreshing and Invigorating Non-alcoholic Drink in India.
"AN INDISPENSABLE ADDITION TO THE LUNCHEON TABLE."
Per Dozen, Re. 1-0.
PHILLIPS & Co., CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.
PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1895.

AN EXHIBITION of the INDUSTRIAL FINE ARTS and MANUFACTURES of INDIA will be OPENED in MAY, 1895, in the Extensive Exhibition Buildings, now in course of preparation, which will Replace the present Exhibition at Earl's Court and cover a site of more than 22 Acres.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES
Will be represented by an Indian Street and Bazaar, in which the various Trades will be practised by Indian Artisans.

INDIAN ART MANUFACTURES.
A large Palace and Hall in Iron and Glass, covering an immense area, will be erected in conjunction with Loggias and Terraces, Lakes, Fountains, &c. These Buildings will be Exclusively Reserved for the display, exhibition and sale of Indian Products and Art Manufactures.

A GRAND INDIAN SPECTACLE,
In which over Two Thousand Performers will take part, will be produced under the direction of MR. IMRE KIRALFY (the Author of "Venice," in London, "Nero" and "America") in a Magnificent Building, which is being erected for the purpose, and which will have a seating capacity for many thousands.

AN INDIAN FINE ART SECTION AND LOAN COLLECTION OF PICTURES AND WORKS OF ART
Is being organised.

VALUABLE MONEY PRIZES
Will be awarded for the best examples of Art workmanship, which will be selected by an Honorary Committee.
Further particulars will be shortly announced, and Plans of the Commercial Section will be forwarded to Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta, the Shipping and Forwarding Agents for India.
THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, Limited.
IMRE KIRALFY, Managing Director, J. ELLIS, Secretary
38, New Bridge St., London, E. C.

ENGLISH-MANUFACTURED Article is acknowledged far Superior to German. Beware of German Counterfeits. We GUARANTEE our Goods as English Manufacture.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNDER THE " AUSPICES OF THE E. AND A. I. ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA,"

A Variety Entertainment will be given in the

TOWN HALL

ON SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER,

At 8-30 P.M.,

In Aid of a Charitable Institution.

Prices of Admission—

Reserved Seats (Limited number only) Rs. 2.
Unreserved Seats .... Re. 1.

To be had of Messrs. NORMAN & Co., Church Gate St. ROSE & Co., Hornby Row. A. C. SCHNEIDER, Esq., Medows Street. W. GEORGE, Esq., Town Hall.

PIANO kindly lent by Messrs. ROSE & Co. for the Occasion.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

(FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.)

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

LYON'S OPERATIC BURLESQUE COMPANY

Consisting of the following Well-known Artistes direct from Australia:—

Mr. George Dean	Miss Jessie Leon
Mr. Gus Lloyd	Miss Florence Cameron
Mr. Harry Dent	Miss Dolly Cameron
Mr. J. Barrington	Miss Bertha Hunter
Mr. H. P. Lyons	Miss Martha Gwynne
And	And
Mr. Percy Clifton.	Miss Annie Lyons.

Also special engagement of the Favorite Young Vocalists and Actresses, Miss CYNTHIA and DOT CAREY.

The whole of the above Talented Performers will appear in the Initial Bill, Comprising the New and Popular Burlesque,

"FAUST UP TO DATE."

With all the Original Music, Songs, Duets, Medleys, Skirt and Grotesque Dances. Everything bright and new, and up to date. Elegant and Costly Costumes. New and Appropriate Scenery. Brilliant Lime Light effects.

The Management have much pleasure in stating that the members of this Company have been individually selected for their peculiar fitness for this class of Entertainment. Each member is an acknowledged artiste of repute and Metropolitan standing.

Entire Change of Programme each Evening!! Box Plan can be seen, and Reserved Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats ....Rs. 3
Second Seats ....Rs. 2
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The Usual Reduction to the Military.

Stage Manager ....Mr. Percy Clifton.
Musical Director ....Mr. Harry Dent.
And
Business Manager ....Mr. H. P. Lyons.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The abovenamed Society will give

A CONCERT

ON MONDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, AT THE

TOWN HALL,

At 9-15 P.M.

About Ninety Performers.

By Kind Permission of Lieut-Colonel SEPPINGS and the Officers of the K. O. Y. Lt. Infantry, several Members of the Band of that Regiment will assist in the Orchestra.

PART I.

Trio for Piano, Violin, and Viola in G .... Niels Gade. Miss SCHMUCK, Surg.-Lt.-Col. BARKER, and HERR SCHMUCK.

2 Piano Solo .... Mr. T. HAMILTON.

3 Clarionet Solo ......" Concertino " ....Weber. HERR STELLA. Accompanied by Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.

4 Violin Duet........" Petites Symphonies " ....Dancla. Miss PEDRAZA and Mrs. COLLIE. Accompanied by Miss L. PEDRAZA.

5 Cantata................" Feast of Adonis"........Jensen. For Soli, Chorus, and Orchestra. Soprano Solo... ....Miss N. TUDBALL. Trio.....Miss N. TUDBALL, Mrs. MACBETH, and Mrs. OLIVER.

PART II.

1 Sacred Cantata......." Song of Miriam "..........Schubert. Soprano Solo, Chorus and Orchestra, " Miriam "........Miss N. TUDBALL.

2 Unaccompanied Vocal Quartett........." God is a Spirit ".Sterndale Bennett. (From the Oratorio " Woman of Samaria".) Miss E. DUMAYNE, Mrs. MACBETH, Lt.-Col. MARTIN, and Mr. PELL.

3 Chorus ....Hallelujah ....Beethoven. (From the Oratorio. " Mount of Olives.")

The following form the Orchestra:—

VIOLINS.		VIOLAS.	CELLOS.
Mr. Wilson	Herr Stella	Herr Schmuck	Mr Mull
Mrs. Collie	Miss Pedraza	Mr. Vernon Bayley	Pte Monaghan
Miss Kirkham,	Miss F. Kirkham.	Sergt. Quant	
			BASS.
Corpl. Powell		Corpl Bee	Pte Dungworth
FLUTES.	CLARINETS.		HORNS.
Pte MacDonald	Pte Fox		Pte Goodfellow
Pte Mathews	Pte Choake		Lce Corpl Brown.
TYMPANI.		PIANO.	
Pte. McIntier.		Miss Flower.	

Hony Conductor: Mr. R B. Nixon
Hony Accompanist: Miss Flower
Hony Secretary: Lieut-Colonel Martin.

PLAN of Seats can be seen and Tickets obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats...Rs. 3. Admittance...Rs. 2.

WANTED,

AN Active Young GRADUATE of Bombay Veterinary College, to serve as ACTING SUPERINTENDENT of Municipal Markets and Slaughter Houses, Surat. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem.

Applications, with Testimonials, will be received by the Undersigned up to 15th October, 1894.

NANU MIAN B. SHAIKH,
Secretary, Surat Municipality.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill Premises, near Sopari Baug, Parel, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of October, 1894, at 3-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1894.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 8th to MONDAY, the 15th October, 1894, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Fort, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, 26th September, 1894.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees Six (6) per Share (Free of Income Tax), will be paid on and after 8th October to the Shareholders of the Company whose Names stood on the Register on 29th September last, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st October upto 14th of the same month, both the Days inclusive.

TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPURJEE,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 51, Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st October, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUXUMIBAI, Widow and Administratrix of the Estate of the late NARAYEN MOROJI, has Contracted to Sell unto SATYABHAMABAI, Wife of PURSHOTUM DOWLUTRAO, the Property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in Writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as Waived.—Dated this 1st day of October, 1894.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing th reon, situate at Moogbhat, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-six square yards and two-thirds of a square yard, or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Collector's old No. 152, new No. 1402, old survey No. 502, and new survey No. 7644, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 117, and now under ward D No. 562, and Street No. 22, and bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Sakharam Sadashiv, and now of Mukoond Bhawoo Mucadum Khatri, on or towards the West by the property of Narayen Moroba Jaykar, on or towards the North by the Moogbhat Lane aforesaid, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Jankee Kolin, and now of Narayen Trimbuk Vaidya, and which said Premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Luxumibai and her tenants.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODER AND JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the " Bombay Gazette " Press

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. " PERSIA " is expected to ARRIVE from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL TO-DAY and will discharge in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 2nd October, 1894.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
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AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice.	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed...... £8,453,500

Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

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Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£ 742,553
" "	1885	" 966,107
" "	1887	" 968,043
" "	1892	" 2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to .... £ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds........................ " 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	" 5,763,091
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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PRICE................... Rs. 6.
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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply " C. P.," Advertising Dept., " Gazette " Office, Bombay.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
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		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
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AGE Next Birthday.	Monthly Premium. Rs.	a.	p.
20	21	4	0
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30	25	6	8
35	27	14	8

Endowment Assurances Payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50, and 55, or previous in the event of Death also granted.

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Premium REDUCED to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

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Claims paid immediately in Bombay on Proof of Death.

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FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
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The Company was Founded in 1874, and rom that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
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UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

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THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, keep a Stock of the above unshrinkable Flannel in plain whitegrey and various coloured patterns. Price Re. 1 per yard 29" wide. Sold in short lengths to suit constituents.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

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ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
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And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,

F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 140,000.

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BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe-custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Bombay, Rampart Row, 15.

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HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

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on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months.................. 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

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On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	" ⅛th "
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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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Paid up Capital..................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..$ 45,00,000
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SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE

BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

AND THE

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Annual Sports, St. Mary's College, 4 p.m.
Bombay Polo Tournament, 4-30.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Taif left the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Rubatino entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Bhopal, Sutlej, and Rohilla yesterday. The steamers Kola and Imperatrix left it yesterday.

POSTAL Notice.—With effect from the 1st October, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 45, *viz.*, 1*s*. 1*d*. per rupee.

JEWISH NEW YEAR.—For celebrating the Feast o Trumpet, held on the first day of the Jewish civi year, its commencement being proclaimed by the sound of trumpets, the Jewish mercantile offices closed yesterday and to-day, and will be re-opened to-morrow.

THE BEGGAR'S NUISANCE.—Before Mr. Pheroz Hoshung Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, about thirty beggars were charged with begging in the Fort. The magistrate convicted the whole of the accused, and sentenced each of them to a day's simple imprisonment.

PROPRIETORSHIP OF THE "AKHBAR-I-SOUDAGAR."—Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy, proprietor of the *Akhbar-i-Soudagar*, asks us to correct a statement made in our last issue, in noticing the death of Mr. Jivanjee Hormusjee Master, the editor, that the paper "has just undergone a change of proprietorship." We gladly make the correction.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March	Under the Double Eagle	Wagner
Finale	Stradella	Flotow
Song	The Lost Chord	Sullivan
Selection	Patience	Sullivan
Barn Dance	Popcorn	Lath
Valse	The River of Years	Liddell

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY GOLDSMITH.—Mr. Vithaldas Damodhur Thakersey, residing at Mahaluxmee, has made a report to the police, that on the 28th ultimo, he entrusted a goldsmith, named Vishnoo Bapoo, with a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 467, and twelve tolas and a half of gold, valued at Rs. 344, to prepare a similar ornament, and that he absconded with the ornament and gold. The complainant further alleged that since the 16th ultimo, he had also entrusted to the man gold ornaments and pieces of gold on different dates to repair and make new ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,226.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a match with the Rangers this evening. Play will commence at 5-45 p.m., wet or fine. The following are the sides : Gymkhana —Messrs. D. F. Tulloch, D. C. S. Clarke, A. Walpole, L. S. Hudson, P. G. Clarke, W. H. Cole, J. L. Morris, S. Cadell, T. H. Thornburn, T. O. Seagram, A. M. Kettlewell, A. R. Willock, W. W. Bulkley, H. S. Casserly, J. G. Covernton, A. H. Harold, H. Robinson, H. D. Hammond, and J. M. Roberts. Rangers—Messrs. J. E. Waller, T. J. Reed, H. C. W. Fido, H. E. Winckler, E. Mudge, G. Kelly, J. E. P. White, E. Good, J. W. Roberts, D. A. Thomson, C. Alridge, W. Sell, S. Pearcey, T. H. B. Blodwell, and F. Brewin.

A VISITOR FROM CALCUTTA.—Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, arrested on Saturday last, at the Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla, a Mahomedan, disguised in European clothes, named Sulleman Mahomed Ludha, residing at that hotel, under the assumed name of Mr. Merchant, on a charge of cheating Hassum Cassum, in respect of a sum of Rs. 832 by presenting two false receipts for the amount on or about the 3rd and 12th ultimo, at Calcutta, and decamping to Bombay. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Framji Bhicaji charged the accused before Mr. E. Wilkin, with the offence, when the magistrate made an order for the prisoner to be forwarded to Calcutta under police escort.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of September last the number of new admissions of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,743. Among them the number of new admissions was 650, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	40	6	15	61
Vanias	83	24	46	153
Brahmins	73	12	20	105
Lohanas	12	1	2	15
Other castes	200	40	76	316
Total	408	83	159	650

The average daily attendance was 91.

EXTENSIVE FRAUD BY A POSTAL DELIVERY PEON.—At the instance of Inspector Butterfield, one Bheema Raghoo, a postal delivery peon, was, yesterday, placed before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on two separate charges of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, under Section 409 of the Code, in respect of two registered letters, the one bearing No. 122 and addressed to Mathooradass Tricumdass, containing the halves of twenty currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, and the other being numbered 99, and addressed to Toolsiram Moosoodelah, containing a left half of a currency note for Rs. 100 and twenty-two left halves of currency notes, for Rs. 50 each. On Saturday afternoon, the accused was trying to change one-half of a currency note for Rs. 1,000 to a marwaree shroff at Bellasis Road, when Inspector Butterfield arrested him on suspicion, and on searching his house, the whole of the other halves of the currency notes were found in his possession. Mr. Butterfield applied for an adjournment for a few days, in order to enable the police to make further enquiries. The magistrate granted the application, and adjourned the case till Friday next.

A COMPLAINANT PLEADS FOR AN ACCUSED MAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Dajia Cushaba, a Hindu, native of Ratnagiri, was charged at the instance of Inspector Holdway before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of ornaments, of the value of Rs. 651, belonging to a woman, named Vittee, residing at Duncan Road. About six weeks ago the accused arrived in Bombay from Ratnagiri, and since that time had been putting up with complainant who was his relative. During Friday night while complainant was asleep in the room, accused removed her box, containing ornaments, to a privy attached to the house, broke it open, buried the ornaments underneath the floor, and threw the empty box into the sweeper's gully. On the following morning Vittee finding her box missing, raised an alarm, which brought the police immediately on the scene. The police upon inquiry recovered the empty box from the gully and suspicion having fallen upon the accused, took him into custody. Dajia after his arrest took the police to the privy, and pointed out the spot where he had buried the ornaments. The place was immediately dug up by the police and the whole of the property recovered. At the close of the case, complainant asked the magistrate to let accused go this time, as he was her relative. The magistrate taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, sentenced him to twelve months' hard labour.

A GANG OF THIEVES COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mayor charged Lukmidas Haridas, Rama Govind, and Ballaram Appaji, all notorious characters, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft in respect of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 827, the property of a woman, named Vittee, a courtesan, residing at Northbrook Street, Grant Road. On the 18th ultimo, at noon, the accused men were introduced to complainant by another woman, named Chundree, also a courtesan, residing at the same locality. After having partaken of some brandy and meat, the party separated. On the 20th idem, at 10 p.m., the three accused returned, when they gave the complainant a large quantity of brandy to drink, they themselves taking very little of it. While Vittee was lying drunk, No. 1, with the assistance of Nos. 2 and 3, removed ornaments from the complainant's person and left. On the following morning Pandoo, an acquaintance of the complainant, went to her house and found her lying unconscious *minus* her ornaments. He reported the matter to the police, and Vittee was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained under treatment. On complainant regaining consciousness, she narrated the whole story to the police, who upon inquiry arrested the three accused in the room of a chaw, at Elphinstone Road, on the 22nd ultimo, with the ornaments, valued at Rs. 672, in their possession. The police subsequently recovered the remaining portion of the ornaments, valued at Rs. 150, from the sister-in-law of the first accused. No. 1 was in August last discharged from the jail, after completing a term of rigorous imprisonment for two years and six months awarded to him by Mr. Justice Parsons, on the 2nd February, 1892, for a similar offence. The accused Nos. 2 and 3 had also previously been in jail. The magistrate committed all the accused to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST A MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran continued the hearing of the suit of Messrs. Sorabjee N. Talati and Company against the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company, Limited, in which the plaintiffs claimed that the defendants might be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 45,000, with interest at nine per cent. per annum from the 18th October, 1892, and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs ; while Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Lang, in continuing his address on behalf of the plaintiffs on the issue of alleged misrepresentation made to the defendants, said he had almost concluded when the court rose on the last occasion, and he must say that it was likely perhaps that the plaintiffs said nothing at all when they went to Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s office on the occasion the policy was applied for. That might be more probable than that a deliberate misrepresentation was made. It was possible the plaintiffs' man did not make a full disclosure of all that was known regarding the steamer, but it was extremely improbable that he should have gone to the underwriters and told them a story which he knew to be absolutely untrue. One other point the learned counsel wished to call the court's attention to. Reporter was said to have told Sunder that the steamer had not left Shanghai ; and Sunder said he repeated the statement to Crishnarao. The learned counsel said it was absolutely impossible the conversation between Sunder and Crishnarao could have taken place on Monday. It might have taken place later on. The authorities showed that the underwriter was bound to know all particulars about difficulty of voyage, kind of season, &c., but that the insurer was not bound, even supposing he knew, to disclose all general topics of speculation, such as that the vessel was overdue at Hongkong, that was a season of typhoons, &c. The underwriter was bound to know such particulars. It was the opinion of several persons in Hongkong that the steamer had taken shelter in some port from the typhoon. The learned counsel, therefore, said that what they did in Bombay was quite sufficient. The contention on behalf of the defendants was that the insurer was bound to communicate to the underwriter all the particulars he knew about the steamer, even what he knew by telegrams. Mr. Lang controverted this contention. What the plaintiffs told the underwriter was their opinion, but it was no misrepresentation. They said that the steamer was two or three days overdue ; and the learned counsel affirmed that this was quite sufficient for the purposes of the insurance, and that the plaintiff were not bound to tell more. He quite admitted they were bound to say that the vessel was overdue ; and they had discharged that duty. On no principle were the plaintiffs bound to telegraph to Hongkong, and tell the underwriter what was a matter of speculation, that the vessel had met a typhoon. When they told the underwriter that the ship was overdue, the presumption was that she had met with a storm. There was no typhoon at Hongkong or Shanghai, and the probability was that a storm was raging somewhere in the China Seas, but the plaintiffs had no precise knowledge in the matter. Now, the evidence from Hongkong and Shanghai was to the effect that there was no higher premium during the typhoon season than at any other period of the year. Not a word was said in the telegrams to Sassoon and the Parsee gentleman that the ship had met with a storm ; they only said that the ship was overdue. In this instance, the ship was making her voyage when storms were known to prevail in the Chinese Seas : and when it was mentioned that the ship was overdue, there was no necessity to add that the vessel had met with a storm. It was not necessary for the plaintiffs to communicate to the underwriter that a steamer had been sent out to look out for the Bokhara, or that other vessels which left Shanghai had reached Hongkong safely. It was affirmed that some steamer had arrived at Hongkong, which said that she had sighted the Bokhara labouring in a heavy sea on the 8th October, but the learned counsel said that there was no signal of distress hoisted, and there was no reason to suppose that the vessel was in distress. The plaintiffs were not bound to tell the underwriter that the vessel was labouring in heavy weather or a rough sea. The plaintiffs were not bound to telegraph to Bombay a summary of the apprehension expressed in a China paper about the safety of the Bokhara. It was quite untrue that the Bokhara was seen on the Saturday labouring in a heavy storm ; it must have been some other vessel that was observed in danger. Among persons at Hongkong and Shanghai who ought to have known no serious fear was entertained about the safety of the Bokhara. Had it been otherwise, the fact would have been telegraphed all over the world.

The Judge said the telegram referred to apprehensions, in the face of which no insurer would have underwritten a policy.

Mr. Lang said they did underwrite vessels which were overdue : and one man actually expressed a wish to underwrite in this instance at a higher rate, but he said he had no authority from the head office to do so. The fact was that overdue vessels were insured at higher rates. The learned counsel cited authorities to show that loose rumours need not be communicated to the underwriter, but that what was material to the policy should not be withheld. Here all that the plaintiffs knew was that the ship was overdue, they knew no more than other persons. What appeared in the newspaper regarding the cyclone turned out to be incorrect, and it could not be said that the plaintiffs were bound to communicate that information to the underwriter. An insurer was not bound to communicate the date of sailing of a vessel unless in the case of a missing ship, that is, a ship which had not been heard of for more than a reasonable time to be occupied by the voyage. This was a question not of concealment, but of direct misrepresentation on the part of Reporter, and the *onus* of proving that lay on those who asserted it. On the 19th October, the plaintiffs stated in their letter that they had distinctly communicated the fact that the steamer was overdue. The learned counsel submitted that, under these circumstances, the plaintiffs were entitled to recover. Before reading the *de bene esse* examination taken at Hongkong and Shanghai, he would call the Bombay evidence.

The following evidence was then called for the plaintiffs.

Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Reporter, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was in the service of the plaintiffs and did their general business. On Friday, the 14th October, 1892, the plaintiff Ruttonjee received a telegram from Hongkong to insure silk and tea for a lakh of rupees. Witness read the telegram in English. It was received about 4 p.m. Ruttonjee told witness to get insurance effected on tea on Rs. 50,000, and silk Rs. 45,000. The goods were on board the Bokhara. Ruttonjee told witness that the steamer must have left Shanghai on the 9th, and that on Friday she was overdue at Hongkong one or two days. Witness was told that a telegram had been received on the 9th ; he did not himself know of the telegram. Having received those instructions, witness went to the office of the Triton Insurance Company where he saw Shamrao Talpade. Witness asked him if he would accept insurance on tea and silk on the Bokhara from Shanghai. Shamrao asked him why he wanted insurance effected in Bombay. Witness said the steamer was overdue ; and a telegram has been received to effect insurance. He said he had no orders to effect insurance on incoming goods ; but that if witness wished he would telegraph to the head office in Calcutta, and would let him know. Witness said a telegram would take some time, and he would therefore go to some other office. Witness then went to Messrs. Killick Nixon, and saw a Europen clerk, whose name he did not know. He asked him if he would accept insurance on incoming goods ; but the European said he had no orders to accept such insurance. Witness then went to the South British office, where he saw a Eurasian, whom he knew, and told him that insurance was to be effected on incoming goods by a steamer which was overdue. The Eurasian said he must go and see his master, because it was an unusual offer. He took witness to Mr. Trapp, who said he would not accept insurance on incoming goods here, because they had offices in China. Witness then went to Messrs. Lidbetter and Company's office, and saw Balkrishna there, telling him the steamer was overdue one or two days, and asking him whether he would accept insurance. Balkrishna said his master was not present, and he told witness to call again the next day. Witness then went to the Yangtse office and made an offer to Mr. Brandenburgh, who said he had instructions not to accept insurance on incoming goods. Witness then went to the P. and O. office, where there are two marine insurance companies' offices, and saw one Wagle. He went inside to the saheb, and on his return, said he would not accept overdue risks. Witness then went to Gaddum Bythell's office, and saw Crushnarao, who said, "You have come here now because you are in need. We have ceased insuring on incoming goods." Witness told him that if he accepted this risk, he would tell his master to give him more business. Crushnarao said they had offices there, and they could not accept risk here. That Friday evening was the only time witness went to Crushnarao. He did not go to him on Saturday. Witness next went to Graham and Co.'s office, where he saw Mr. Lalkaka, who, however, declined to accept the risk. Witness then made a report to Ruttonjee, who told him to try other offices the next day. The next morning witness first went to Lidbetter and Co.'s office. They declined to accept overdue risks. Between 10-30 and 11 a.m. witness next went to the Bombay Company's office, and enquired for the insurance clerk. He had not been there before. He went and told Sunder that the steamer Bokhara had sailed from Shanghai, that it was overdue two or three days at Hongkong, and asked him if he would accept insurance on tea and silk, showing him a memorandum at the same time. Sunder asked him why he wanted to insure in Bombay, adding that his company did not accept insurance on incoming goods. Witness said he had received a telegram that the steamer was overdue, whereupon Sunder remarked that in that case some damage might have been done to the goods. Sunder asked why the steamer was overdue, and witness replied that she might have damaged her machinery, and taken shelter somewhere. He said he would not accept insurance under those circumstances with average, but would take with total loss. Witness said if he accepted total loss risk in case of the tea, it would become entirely useless after coming into contact with sea water. He then said he would accept on the silk. Witness asked him for the rate on silk, and he said it was seven annas. Witness said the total loss rate of the day was four and five annas only. Sunder then said he was going to accept the insurance simply in the hope that he would get more business. Witness offered six annas : but Sunder said that as it was an overdue risk, he would take nothing less than seven annas. Witness was obliged to agree to the rate. Witness then showed to Sunder the memorandum which contained the name of Sorabjee N. Talati and Co., as the insurers. They are large dealers and importers. A receipt was written out, and the premium paid. The receipt was written by Sunder or a Portuguese clerk. (Receipt produced.) Witness got at the same time a rebate of 45 per cent. from the guarantee-brokers who have their office across the road. Witness got nothing for himself out of the rebate. He was told by Sunder to call for the policy about 3 p. m. that day. Witness made a report to Ruttonjee that afternoon. It was not true that witness told Sunder that the Bokhara had not left Shanghai, or that Volkart had accepted risk on the tea at 1 per cent. Ruttonjee and Nowrojee, brothers, gave witness further instructions, and told him to effect the insurance on tea with average. Witness then went to Volkart's, and got a policy effected there with average at sixteen annas. The risk was divided among four companies. Witness identified the memorandum he left at Volkart's. On Monday witness went to Volkart's, and had some difficulty in getting the policy. He had a conversation with the insurance clerk Damodhar, with whom he went to the Bombay Company's office. The latter stayed downstairs, and at his request witness called Sunder. He came. Damodhar asked Sunder if he had delivered his policy. Sunder said he delivered it at 3 p. m. on Saturday. Witness and Damodhar then went to Volkart's office, where witness got the four policies. On Tuesday witness read in a paper about the loss of the Bokhara. During the four years witness had been in plaintiffs' employ, they insured goods hypothecated with Banks, not others.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scott : I was a pass-note writer in the Custom House before I entered the service of the plaintiffs' firm. Sometimes when my masters are absent, I sign local letters only. (Is examined in detail about the writing on the memorandum he handed to Volkart's.) The line "free of particular average" was struck out not by Nowrojee, but by me at Volkart's office. My idea is that, on a f. p. a. policy, the underwriters would not pay unless the goods are lost. I am not sure what the difference between a f. p. a. and a total loss policy is. I am not well conversant with these matters. The only kinds of insurance I have effected are "with average" and "total loss."

The court adjourned at this stage till to-day (Tuesday).

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

THE annual athletic sports, in connection with St. Mary's College, commenced yesterday. A programme, consisting of eighteen interesting events was drawn up, but on account of a sharp shower of rain, the six events, fixed to come off in the morning at 8 o'clock, were postponed. The compound of the College was gaily decorated with banners and buntings, the whole arrangements being carried out under the supervision of Rev. Brother Haggan, S. J., and the Fathers of the College. The College band played selections of music. The students had evidently been well coached in physical drill, and the way in which the sports were gone through reflected great credit on the trainer, Sergeant-Major W. Perry, B. V. R., Mr. M. J. McNally acted as a referee, while Sergeant Major Perry, Mr. T. Nasure and Lieutenant H. R. Wilkinson, B V R, adjudged marks for the different squads. The first event in the programme fixed for the afternoon was Bayonet vs Bayonet, which was keenly contested, the ties being nearly equal. The defence was very creditable and guards and points were done remarkably well. The final tie of this event will be fought out to-day. Sword vs Bayonet was the second item in the programme. Although the sword has no chance on account of its being shorter than bayonet, yet two swordsmen, Cadet J. Fernandez and Sergeant S. Dias, managed their shorter weapons so skilfully, that they came off victorious. The final tie in this event will also be fought out either to-day or to-morrow. "Diving in flour for money" caused great amusement to the spectators. The display on the parallel bars, was the next event. These evolutions are not so showy as those done on the horizontal bars, still the feats done on the former bars are very difficult, when compared with those of the latter. But the students carried only the different tricks and feats very dexterously. Foil Salute and Sword Exercise were keenly contested by Rose vs Shamrock, both of whom equally matched and both the teams having secured the same number of marks, the prize will be equally divided between them. Although the movements were very difficult, the events were gone through satisfactorily by the lads most of whom are junior students in the school. Physical drill with carbines, which was only a display, was gone through excellently, and reflected great credit on Sergeant-Major W. Perry, B. V. R., the instructor. Musical dumbell exercise was performed by two squads (Greeks vs. Highlanders) and was also well worth seeing, the single and double exercise accompanied by singing, being performed by the young cadets in a very good style. Indian Club Exercise with music was gone through with uniformity and devoid of error. There were two tugs-of war, one between "Chinese and Japanese" and the other between "Great Britain and Germany." The "Japanese" and Great Britain teams won the laurels. Soon after 7 o'clock the sports were adjourned till to-day.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 32nd and 33rd Silver Spoon Competition counting for the monsoon aggregate prizes took place at Santa Cruz, on Saturday afternoon. There was an excellent muster of competitors. Unfortunately what otherwise promised to be a successful afternoon was spoilt by the rain, in fact it was about the most wet and unpleasant afternoon's experience during the monsoon season, and after returning to the 600 yards firing point, many of the competitors beat a retreat for station and home. There will be no regular spoon competition next Saturday as the range will be occupied by the team competing for H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's Honor and Glory Match. It is earnestly requested that all those who have received an intimation will do their utmost to be present. The following are the scores :—

32ND COMPETITION.

	Score. 500 yds.
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	32a
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Volunteers	30b
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	29a
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	28c
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	28d
Lce-Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	26e
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	25e
Vol W Mackesson, B B and C I Ry Vols	25f
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vols	25f
Vol A G Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	25g
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	25e
Ar Sergt Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Lce Corpl J Harbottle, North Lancashire Regt	23
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Lieut G R Webb, G I P Ry Vols	20
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Cr Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	20
Corpl R Y Jones, G I P Ry Vols	19
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Serg Inst G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	6

(a) Handicapped 10 points ; (b) handicapped 6 points, winner of 2nd Spoon ; (c) Winner of 1st Spoon ; (d) Handicapped 4 points, winner of 3rd Spoon ; (e) Handicapped 6 points ; (f) Handicapped 8 points ; and (g) Handicapped 2 points.

33RD COMPETITION.

	Score. 600 yds.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	26a
Cr Sergt J B Brown, Poona Volunteers	26b
Lce Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	25c
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	25d
Serjt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Vol H Row, Bombay Volunteer Rifles	18
Sergt W Fry, G I P Railway Volunteers	14
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	9

(a) Handicapped 2 points, winner of Spoon ; (b) handicapped 8 points ; (c) handicapped 6 points ; (d) handicapped 10 points.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from calling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing maginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE, and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

AN AGED MAN SHOT DEAD BY A HIRELING.

IMPERATRIX VS. NINGA BIN LAKHANGOWDA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C. I. E., Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, in August last, found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

From the evidence it appears that the deceased was an aged man of sixty, and was a sowkar of Patove. There was some ill-feeling between him and one Dhondiba ; and the accused was put up by the latter to do away with the deceased on promise of the payment of one hundred rupees. On the evening of the 8th of August last, when the deceased went out of his house, he was shot dead by the accused, the Sessions Judge remarked that the statement made by the accused amounted to a full confession of the murder of the deceased. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of murder, and the Sessions Judge passed the capital sentence, remarking that there were no mitigating circumstances.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving judgment, said : The pleader for the accused only asked that the sentence of death might be commuted into tranportation for life. The murder was a cold-blooded murder committed for a promise of money payment. The man's age is thirty, and by his own admission he is a hired assassin, and can claim no indulgence.

Mr. Justice Fulton said : After perusing the proceedings in this case, I can see no reason for refusing to confirm the conviction and sentence. As to the prisoner's guilt there can be no doubt, and there is little to be said on his behalf excepting that the man who promised to pay him for the commission of the murder may be more guilty than himself. It was suggested that it might be desirable to commute the sentence on the prisoner with a view to his being available as a witness against his abettors if hereafter arrested, but such a consideration would not, I think, justify this court in interfering with the execution of the sentence. It seems rather for the Executive Government to decide whether on grounds of public policy the prisoner should be reprieved.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited, at the registered office No. 11, Mangesh Senoy Street, Holi Chukla, Fort, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kursondas Valubhdas presiding. The following report, prepared by the directors, was submitted to the meeting:—"The directors beg to submit auditod accounts of the company for the year ended on 30th June, 1894. It will be seen from the accounts that the company has sustained a loss of Rs. 11,590-9-1 during the year. The directors beg to state that a suit has been filed by certain shareholders in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, being suit No. 573 of 1893, in connection with the affairs of the company. The directors beg to inform you that Mr. Gordhandas Khatau resigned his office of chairman and director of the company during the year. They have appointed Mr. Shamrao Pandurang a director in his stead, and the nomination requires to be confirmed by you. One of the auditors, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, having also resigned his office, the directors have appointed Mr. Ramshanker Jeenabhoy in his place. Two of your directors, Messrs. Cursondas Vulubhdas and Lukhmidas Bhimjee, retire from the board by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election." On the motion of the chairman the report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. Resolutions in conformity with the above report having been carried, Messrs. Ramshanker Jinabhai and Ramdas Ludha were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. The customary vote of thanks to the chair concluded the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

832-92—Ardeshir H and D—Ratanjee Sorabjee Talati and others vs The Indemnity Mutual Marine Insurance Co—Brown and M—Part heard.
833-94—Ardeshir H and D—Ratanji Sorabji Talati and others vs the Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

21-91—Bicknell M and M—Hurmookhrai Khetsidas vs Gangaram Hanmantram and others
85-94—Payne H and S—Ramchundra Megha and others vs Ranganath Sadashiv Jayaker—Nanu and H
349-91—Bhaishunker and K—Moolchand Javerimul vs Lalchund Kakatram and another—Turner and H
405-94—Tyabjee D P and C—Chimanlal Soudagarmul and others vs Gungashai Kalkadas and another—Bicknell M and M
414-94—Chalk W and S—Baijnath Kisondas and another vs Sarabsook Dharindhar
417-94—Bicknell M and M—Ramgopal Hiralal vs Ballabua Ganeshdas and others
418-94—Bicknell M and M—Ram Gopal Hiralal vs Sewnarayan Bisondayal and another
449-94—Mathubhai and J—Amthalal Bhugwandas vs Cursetji Dhunjishaw and others—Framji and M
472-94—Brown and M—Coreji Haridas and another vs Soonderdas and others
459-94—Bicknell M and M—Manordas Purshotumdas vs Syed Cassum bin Hoosein Attar—In person
477-94—Mirza H Khan—Loomba Rama and others vs Devideen Madarilal and others
Defended New Long Causes.
264-94—Mathubhai and J—Singraj Ramjee vs Narrotamdas Chhagan and another—Balkrishna V N K—Part heard.
350-94—J Peace—Hurrichand Jaitha vs Ferdinand Fischer and another—Chalk W and S
622-92—K D Shroff—Baba Dewnath vs Goswami Shri Girdharilalji Maharaj—Tyabji D and C.
337-91—Nanu and H—Moti Goolabchand and others vs Mahomed Medi Tharia Topan—Roughton and B.
370-94—Brown and M—Dayal Vithuldas vs Ramvullubhji Hurdayal—Bicknell M and M.
372-94—Wadia and G—Khetsey Khimji and another vs Dewraj Ludha and others—Chalk W and S.
379-94—Payne G and S—Mocsaji Essoofali vs Adamji Nurudin and others—In person.
384-94—Thakoredas D and K—Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram vs The China Mills Ld—Nanu and H.
386-94—Brown and M—Jumnadas Premji and another vs Jetha Varia and others—Tyabji D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Judgment.
121-91—Bicknell M and M—Eduljee Shapoorjee vs Shirinbai and others—Ardesir H and D and B and K
For Consent Decree.
262-92—Tyabji D P and C—Pooribai vs Amtha Tribhowan Jugjiwan—In person
For Further Hearing.
402-93—Payne G and S—Cooverji Heerji alias Cooverj Mulji and another vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford B and C.
403-93—Payne G and S—Cooverji Heerji alias Cooverji Mulji and others vs Bal Motibai—Craigie L and O.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
345-94—Mirza H Khan—Vithuldas Jeevraj vs Manekvahoo and others—Bicknell M and M—Part heard
89-94—In person—Koosabai vs Rampratab Goolabroy—In person—Part heard
123-93—In person (a pauper)—Ramjee Sewjee vs Soorjee Kanji and another—Mathubhai and J.
617—Payne G and S—Goolam Hoosein Moorji vs Bai Munbai and others Mathubai and J—(not to be called on till disposal of Judge's summons
324-94—Crawford B and Co—George O'Kell and others vs Agarchand Megraj and another—Bicknell M and M (not to be called on till Thursday)
216-93—Framji and M—Haji Alli Dubash vs Otto Martin and another—Pestonji R and K
505-93—Brown and M—Rowji Nanchand and another vs Magonlal Premchund and others—Tyabji D and C
204-93—Edgelow and G—Merwanji Pestonji Tuback vs Dinbai and others—Ardeshir H and D
59-94—Daphtary and F and James Peace—Bhagwandas Guru Ragunathdas and others vs Ram Goolamdas Guru Gopaldas and another—Tyabji D P and C
375-93—Daphtary and F—Bhagwandas Raghoonathdas and another vs Kooshaldas and another—Tyabji D P and C
46-93—Tyabji and D—(Plaintiff for a pauper)—Kooshabai vs Cassum Walla and another—Payne G and S
47-93—Tyabji D and C—(for plaintiff for a pauper)—Koosabai vs Abdoola Cassum—Payne G and S
489-93—Bicknell M and M—Pestonji Framji Talati and others vs Raghoonath Rowji and others—Chalk W and S
222-94—Payne G and S—Trimback Gangadhur Ranade vs The Standard Mills Co Ld—Ardeshir H and D
161-94—In person (a pauper)—Hassan Haji Rahimtoola vs Isaac Mahomed—Tyabji, D P and C
527-93—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Rowji vs Purshotumdas Magandas and others—Chitnis M and M
154-91—Bicknell M and M—Jamsetji Framji Kathack vs Bhicaji and others—Nanu and H
156-91—In person (a pauper)—Mathew Rodrigues vs Theodore Jackson Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M
For Hearing on Exceptions to the Commissioner's Report
109-82—Edgelow and G—Gangji Hunsraj and another vs Gunputram Hemji—Bhaishunker and K

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 30.

10 p.m.	79·4

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1.

6 a.m.	78·1
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	80·3
4 p.m.	81·2

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Esplde. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	86	77	72	90	73	89	63	75
Monday, October 1st	0	14	0	0	0	3	0	1
Total	86	91	72	90	73	92	63	76
Total fall to October 1st, 1893	80	07	68	87	66	42	65	16
Total fall to October 1st, 1892	122	71	99	38	97	74	93	15

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly at Ajmere, Deesa, Neemuch and Indore, and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. Readings are lowest at and in the neighbourhood of Allahabad, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep. Winds are cyclonic in the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar and at the northerely stations in the Madras Presidency, and are very variable in other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj and Khandwa, and 18 at Akola. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° above the normal at Jacobabad, Jeypore, Cuddapah, Madras and Trichinopoly, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5½° of the normal mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 60° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Allahabad (5·83"), Cawnpore (2·73"), and Hoshangabad (2·07"), and light to moderate showers at Agra, Jhansi, Indore, Saugor, Jabalpore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. A depression exists at and in the neighbourhood of Allahabad, and the weather in the Central and North-West Provinces is very unsettled and rain is to be expected. In Berar, the Bombay Presidency and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency, conditions are favourable for rain.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 1.

Sunday's barometric observations indicate that the pressure has again given way briskly in Burma and is in considerable defect in that area where rain is hence falling in increasing amounts. Pressure has also fallen briskly in the Punjab where, however, fine clear weather area is decreasing the temperature and humidity prevails. Pressure has increased slighty in the Central Provinces and fallen slightly in the North-Western Provinces. The depression in the north-east districts in the Central Provinces has advanced slowly northwards and was central in Baghelkand. A storm has given moderate to heavy rain in the Central Provinces, Central India and in the central and eastern districts. The N.-W. P., Nowgong and Sutna report four inches ; Khandwa, three ; Jhansi, Cawnpore, Mainpuri and Pachmari two. The storm continues to recurve and will probably advance into the eastern districts and the N.-W. P.

LATER.

Monday's barometric observations indicate that the pressure has increased briskly in Central India and has fallen slightly in the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces. The depression has advanced slowly in the north-east direction, and is now in the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, the centre being at 8 a.m. to-day, nearly midway between Sutna and Benares. A storm has given moderate to heavy rain in the eastern and central districts of the North-West Provinces and Central India. Allahabad registered six inches of rain this morning ; Cawnpore, three inches ; Gorakhpur and Ochra, two inches ; and Mainpuri and Lucknow, one inch. Fine clear weather continues in Upper India. The pressure is rising in Burma and has fallen briskly in the north-west of the Bay, and the weather is tending to become unsettled again in the north of the Bay. Burma is receiving increasing rain. Moulmein reports three inches of rain ; Yamethen and Diamond Island, one inch. Winds are strong at last-named station, and the storm will probably continue to advance to the north-eastward through the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, and commence to fill up the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, and Behar will hence probably receive light to moderate rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 30th September.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·791
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·839
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·9
General Directions of wind*	W. WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	215
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	12·04
" " year	63·76
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 1st Oct.	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Casserly, Lt, Bo, 21st Infy, off leave, from Poona

SEPTEMBER 29.

Carleton, Capt, Bo, D A A G, for M, on duty, from Deolalee
Harington, Lt, Ms, 4th Bhamo, Bn, on duty, from Poona

SEPTEMBER 30.

Neuberg Lt, Bengal, 37th Dogras, from leave, from England
Porter, Captain, Ms, 24th M I, from leave, from England
Short, Vety Capt, C V D, from leave, from England
Walton, Lt, 4th Bo, Rifles, from leave, from England
Peeke, Surgn Capt, Bengal, A M S, from leave, from England
Evans, Lt, Bengal 10th B L, from furlough, from England
Ellis, Capt, Ms, R E, from furlough, from England
Brownlow, Lt, Bengal, 21st P I, from furlough, from England
Cookson, Capt, Bengal, 16th Cavy, from furlough, from England
Rowan, Major, Bo, R A, from furlough, from England
Johnstone, 2nd Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, to join Regt, from England
Addison, Surgn Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Poona
Western, Major, Ms, R A, from leave, from England
Peyton, Capt, Bengal, 9th B L, from furlough, from England
Robertson, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England
Milne, Lt, Bengal, R H A, on leave, from England
Trevor, Surgn Major, Ms, A M S, from leave, from England
Batten, Lt, Ms, 1st Pioneers, from leave, from England
Bowen, Lt, Ms, 1st Pioneers, from leave, from England
Browne, Capt, Bengal, 23rd Pioneers, from leave from England
Mansfield, Major, Bengal, Comt Dept, from leave from England
Beatty, Lt, 1st Bo Lancers, on leave, from Poona
Lockhard-Mure, Lt, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur

OCTOBER 1.

Dowell, Capt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from Australia
Osborne, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, from leave, from Australia
North, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, from leave, from Australia
Murray, Lt, Bo, D A A G, on leave, from Deesa
Thring, Capt, Ms, 1st M Lancers, on leave, from Secunderabad
Whittall, Capt, Bengal, S S O, Bolarum, on leave, from Bolarum
Brewster, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Bolarum
Plumer, Capt, Ms, 5th Infy, H C, on furlough from, Raichore

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 1.

Harington, Lt, Ms, 4th Bhamo Bn, on duty, to Fort Stedman
Plumer, Capt, Ms, 5th Infy, H C, on furlough, to England
Proter, Capt, Ms, 24th M I, from leave, to Bangalore
Short, Vety Capt, C V D, on duty, to Nagpur
Walton, Lt, 4th Bo Rifles, on duty, to Poona
Evans, Lt, 10th B L, on duty, to Jhelum
Ellis, Capt, Ms, R E, from furlough, to Bellary
Robertson, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, to Secunderabad
Batten, Lt, Ms, 1st Pioneers, from leave, to Trichinopoly
Bowen, Lt, Ms, 1st Pioneers, from leave, to Trichinopoly

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day, at 8-30 p m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. The following members having joined have been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows :—No 435 Gunner J Stanley Smith No 2 Sub division, No 1 Company ; No 436 Gunner J B Foster No 2 Sub division No 2 Company ; and No 437 Gunner G A Ramsay No 3 Sub division No 2 Company.

3. Leave of absence for six months from the 1st May 1894, has been granted to Gunner E T Mungavin.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1894.

1. The drills, &c, for the week will be as follows :—
(1) Cathedral High School—at 3-45 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) 2nd and Thursday 4th—Squad drill.
(2) St Mary's College—at 7-30 a.m., on Wednesday 3rd and Friday 5th—Physical drill.
(3) Byculla School—at 5 p.m., on Thursday 4th—Physical drill.
(4) 22nd Bombay Infantry Lines—From 7 to 9 a.m., on Friday 5th—Revolver practice for Officers and Sergeants.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1 There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School 7 o'clock this morning. All are requested to attend.
2 There will be drill for all members at the Riding School on Wednesday the 3rd instant, at 7 a.m.—Plain clothes.
3 There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Kennedy Sea Face on Thursday the 4th instant, at 7 a.m.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain F Sheldrick arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (15th September), with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, cleared yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and Lieut G A Beazelly and 65 deck passengers.

THE s s Bhopal, 1,931 tons, Captain A Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (17th August) via Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s R Rubattino, Captain A Serrati, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Genoa, experienced fine weather with the exception of rough sea and damp weather from 55° E Long. up to 63°, caused by the southwest monsoon.

THE s s Alberta, 3,161 tons, Captain J W Davis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (2nd September) with a cargo of 6,111 tons coal and Mr Shaik Esmail as a passenger and one stowaway. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Gas Company.

THE B I S N Co's s s Camorta, 1,355 tons, Captain Geo Brown, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Moulmein (15th September) via Colombo, brought a cargo of timber. During the voyage she experinced fine weather on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal and very strong southwest monsoon on the western side and then fine weather on the Malabar coast.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Rohilla, 2,175 tons, Captain G C Hemming, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Yokohama—Mr D Carmichael. From Singapore—Mr K Chotirmal, Mr J C Chotirmal and Mr H Surajthanker. From Colombo—Mr and Mrs H W Wilson and three children, Mr Gray, Mr and Mrs Blake, Mr Thomas Murch, Mrs Forbes and infant, Mrs Robertson, Mr W H Butler, Mr G S Butler, Mr Lubar, Hon'ble Mr Fazulbhoy Visram, and Mr Usafalli Allibhoy. From Largo Bay—Sayid Akbar and Mr and Mrs Amir. From Sydney—Major B Allen, Lieut E E T Duppus, Lt A C Smithell, Captain G C Dowell and Mr G Gabb ; From Melbourne—Major Marrett, Surgeon-Major North, and Mr E F F Osborne. From different ports—20 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

INDIA—WEST COAST.—Marmugao Harbour.

Information has been received from the Acting Agent, West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company, Limited, dated 17th September, that the red buoy marking the Marmugao rock was replaced on 15th idem. The red light at the end of breakwater has also been shown from the same date.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Alberta (s)	Davis	Shields, Sept 2
	Bhopal (s)	Hansen	Hamburg, Aug 17
	Rohilla (s)	Hemming	Shanghai, Sept 8
	Chupra (s)	Sheldrick	Moulmein, Sept 15

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperatrix (s)	Nicolich	Trieste, &c
	R. I. M. S. Elphinstone	Mitchell	Rangoon

The steamer Kola, Captain Livingstone, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Sutlej, for London, &c
" R Rubattino, for Genoa, &c

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Rufford Hall s	Fowler	Liverpool
	Dumra s	Russell	Bombay
22	Mahanudee s	D Adam	Bombay
23	Mobile s	Hansen	Bussora
24	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Bombay
	Java s	Boon	Persian Gulf
	Methley Hall s	McQuarrie	Bombay
25	Pachumba s	Whitehead	Bombay
	Kola s	Livingstone	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	For.
19	Drachenfels s	Kenneweg	Hamburg
20	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay
	Shatel Arab s	Saunders	Bombay
22	Dumra s	Russell	Bombay
	Mahanudee s	D Adam	Bombay
23	Mikado s	Pickering	Hull
24	Mobile s	Hansen	Bombay
25	Java s	Boon	Bombay
	Pachumba s	Whitehead	Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

SS Rufford Hall, Fowler, F Forbes & Co. Ld. for Liverpool
" Methley Hall, McQuarrie, F Forbes & Co, for Antwerp
" Kola, Livingstone, McIver Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 18TH TO 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1894.)

EXPORTS.

Ramore Head (s)—Liverpool—108,168 cwt wheat, 5,817 cwt linseed, and 4,000 cwt bones
Dumra (s)—Bombay—132 cwt linseed and 4,000 cwt bones
Dumra (s)—Bombay—132 cwt cotton (unpressed), 36 cwt wool (unpressed), 112 cwt rapeseed, &c, 132 cwt wheat and 29 cwt mutter
Mahanadi (s)—Bombay—101 cwt cotton (unpressed)
Dwarka (s)—Bombay—60 cwt cotton (unpressed), 30 cwt wool (unpressed), 5,358 cwt wheat, 33 cwt mutter, and 1,141 corges skins
Dumra (s)—Bombay—178 cwt cotton (unpressed), 187 cwt wool (unpressed), 7,242 cwt wheat, 2,306 cwt jowaree (for transhipment to Mussowa), 145 cwt rice, 73 cwt mutter, and 72 corges skins
Feronia (s)—Port Said for orders—80,000 cwt wheat
Transvaal (s)—Havre—68,217 cwt rapeseed, &c

IMPORTS.

Branksome Hall (s)—Liverpool—350 pieces grey goods (foreign and 236 pieces prints (foreign)
City of London (s) Bombay—80 pieces prints (foreign)
City of Edinburgh (s)—Liverpool via Bombay—200 pieces white goods (foreign) and 800 pieces prints (foreign)
Locksley Hall (s) Liverpool—99 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,500 pieces white goods (foreign), and 625 pieces prints (foreign)
Dwarka (s)—Bombay—200 pieces white goods (foreign) and 142 pieces prints (foreign)
Kapurtala (s)—460 pieces grey goods (Indian) and 27 cwt copper
Kola (s)—Bombay—1,290 pieces grey goods (foreign), 30,016 pieces grey goods (Indian), 4,320 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,250 pieces prints (forein), 2,300 lbs grey yarns (Indian) and 53 cwt yellow metal
Dumra (s)—Bombay—1,085 pieces grey goods (foreign), 7,591 pieces grey goods (Indian), 7,850 pieces white goods (foreign) 2,869 pieces prints (foreign), and 5,600 lbs grey yarns (Indian)
Pachumba (s)—Bombay—4039 pieces grey goods (foreign), 25,331 pieces grey goods (Indian), 9,513 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,275 pieces prints (foreign), 8,856 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign)
Simla (s)—Bombay 120 pieces prints (foreign)
Mahanadi (s)—Bombay—1,645 pieces grey goods (foreign) 4,879 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,078 pieces white goods (foreign), 692 pieces prints (foreign), 5,100 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 7 cwt iron bars, &c, 12 cwt steel, and 10 cwt copper.
Mikado (s)—Hull via Bombay—27,802 pieces grey goods (foreign), 63,669 pieces white goods (foreign), 10,650 pieces prints (foreign), 7,900 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 1,596 cwt iron bars &c, and 300 tons coal
Pemba (s)—1,600 pieces grey goods (Indian), 270 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,396 pieces prints (foreign), 4,000 lbs grey yarns (Indian)
Dwarka (s)—Bombay—7,779 pieces grey goods (foreign), 25,551 peices grey goods (Indian), 21,021 pieces white goods (foreign), 19,903 cwt prints (foreign), 116 pieces prints (Indian), 400 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 47,100 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 8,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns Indian), 41 cwt copper, and 32 cwt yellow metal
Dumra (s)—Bombay—940 pieces grey goods (foreign), 4,950 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3,026, pieces white goods (foreign), 1,289 pieces prints (foreign), 7,300 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 490 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,350 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 30.

The P. and O. Company s. s. Bombay (Extra) left here this morning, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay on 12th October.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 29.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here for Karachi this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 1.

French mail steamer Yarra, from China, arrived. Mail steamer Austral, from Suez, arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s La Seyne, having left Kurrachee on Monday, the 1st inst., at 11 a.m., is expected here on Wednesday early morning, the 3rd inst.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arroyo left Kobe for Hongkong, on the 30th ultimo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 13-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	101 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	57
Bar Silver	29 3-16

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.—18ct. Gold Pencil cases fitted for Cedar Pencils, plain or Engine-turned. Slide action with Watch Chain attachment, Rs. 30 to 75. Silver, Rs. 8. Telescopic Pencil Cases, gold Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. Silver, Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.—MARCKS & Co. Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WHY BUY IMITATION when you could get almost at the Same Rate a Sewing Machine RENOWNED for Superiority, Durability and Improvements. —THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

FEATHER PILLOWS, made from English Feathers, Chemically PURIFIED. All Sizes kept in Stock by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Also Down Quilts and Cushions.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

TEA KETTLES, with Spirit Lamps, in all Sizes and Designs, just Unpacked.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

MICROSCOPE.—By BECK, London, in Excellent Condition, to be SOLD CHEAP. Apply PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Fort.

READER.—WANTED, an Experienced PRESS READER. Address MANAGER, care of this Office.

WANTED, Hardworking ASSISTANT, to be Generally useful in a Shop. Salary Rs. 40. Apply to No. "1," care of this Office.

WANTED, for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, a first-class COOK. Apply to the SECRETARY, with Copies of Testimonials, stating Terms, &c.

WANTED, SERVICE by a First Class COACHMAN. Thoroughly used both to Single and Double Harness. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to "F. 88," care of this Office.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, consisting of Several Detached BUNGALOWS, is situated on the highest spot, and is the nearest to Narel Station, Gymkhana, and Church. Open for Visitors.

W. C. SMITH, HOUSE DECORATOR, 47, Meadow Street, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, OIL and COLOR MERCHANT. All Colors Warranted, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, Decorator, Importer of Blundell's Damp Proof Paint, Bombay.

FRESH SHIPMENT.—High Class Egyptian CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, at Rs 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are specially manufactured for us by Mr. G. BAKIRTZI (of Egypt) of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India, Burmah and Ceylon:—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Sub-Agents Wanted and Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants, and other Large Buyers.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

RARE BOOKS.—A Collection of Scarce FRENCH FACETIÆ, chiefly of 18th Century, with a few Burton Society Publications. List from "HOMEWARD BOUND," care of this Office.

10,000 TIES and SCARVES! 200 Suiting Tweeds! 100 Flannels! Shirts, Collars, &c. Stylish Suits made at ridiculously Low Prices.—BATLIBOI and VIRJEE, opposite the Novelty, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

NEAT PICTURE FRAMES.—Her Excellency LADY HARRIS says:—"Your Prices inexpensive, Work punctual and exceedingly well done."—BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY, Meadow Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA, near Railway Station. Good Table Excellent Management. Rooms Airy and Comfortable.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay In the Mofussil postage extra.

AN Experienced EUROPEAN seeks an ENGAGEMENT as MATRON, Housekeeper, Nursery Governess, or Nurse to Children out of Arms. Up-country no objection. Apply to "G. G.," care of this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broke to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG,
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents' and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
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PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.
Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.
THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE
HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 636 OF 1893.
BOMONJEE COWASJEE TAPIA and an other...Plaintiffs.
vs.
HAMABAI, Widow and others ....Defendants.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, under the instructions of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of November, 1894, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction in One Lot, upon the Premises, the Foras leasehold land and houses in Jacob's Circle, Byculla, having an area of about 760 square yards, of which particulars are given below subject to the conditions of sale which will be produced at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras leasehold land, situate on the Clerk Road, Byculla, in the registration District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the West by the Jacob Circle, on the north by Arthur Road, on the south by the Clerk Road, and on the east by the land hereinafter described, and which said premises form part of the land assessed under Collector's old No. 91, new No. 13593, old survey No. 375, new survey No. A 1-3424.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold Foras land, situate on the Arthur Road, on the Byculla Flats, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the Arthur Road, on the west by the piece of land above described, and on the South and East by the Leasehold land belonging to Haroon Mahomed, and which said piece is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under No. 91, New No. 13597, old Survey No. 375, New No. A-3424, together with all the dwelling houses, bungalows, standing on the said two pieces of land, and which two pieces of land are believed to contain about 760 square yards.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, October 2, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 1.

THE only commercial telegrams to hand through Reuter since those noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date relate to the movement of Cotton and Wheat, and enable us to give our usual weekly comparative statistics. An additional message from New York of Saturday's date gives the total quantity of Cotton from the commencement of the new season at 610,000 bales; the actual Stock 830,000 bales; of which 670,000 bales was American; and 28,000 Indian. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 1,950,000 quarters, or 50,000 less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	201,000	161,000	140,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	51,000	22,000	38,000
" " Continent	53,000	34,000	35,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	457,000	310,000	402,000
" exports to U. K. do.	105,000	65,900	111,000
" " to Continent do.	78,000	78,000	53,000
" Stock in the Ports	383,000	418,000	583,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 28th ultimo, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total Supply of all kinds	2,030,000	2,182,300	2,540,020
" " Surats	189,000	161,800	231,480

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	799,000	979,510	1,099,810
" London	10,000	8,000	9,000
American Afloat	70,000	27,000	65,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	13,000
Total	889,000	1,024,510	1,177,810
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 9-16d.	4¼d.	4½d.
" Good Dhollera	2 13-16d.	3 15-16d.	3 7-16d.
Difference	¾d.	9-16d.	13-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	3,47,514
" " Branches...	"	"	4,53,920
Other Deposits	"	"	6,16,668
Government Securities	"	"	2,10,906
Other Authorized "	Dec.	"	3,04,150
Loans	"	"	36,082
Bills Discounted and Purchased..	Inc.	"	5,03,912
Balances with other Banks	"	"	74,002
Cash	"	"	1,660,369

The position of the Money market underwent no appreciable change in the period covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, the feeling having remained very easy in the open market, and the demand for accommodation at the principal financial institution in the city having called for no change in the Bank's rates. It is noticeable, however, that though the present Return again discloses an increase in the Bank's Cash Balance, say of some 16½ lakhs, at 378½ lakhs, the addition to Private Deposits was very much less last week than we have been accustomed to see of late; while in Bills Discounted there had been a material increase; the falling off in trade requirements for Money during the week having been only a lakh and-a-half, compared with a diminution in the week preceding of nearly 30 lakhs, and in the week before that of 78½ lakhs.

COTTON.—Nothing has been done for export in this market here to-day; and the Mills have taken only 400 bales consisting of 200 Dhoraji Ginned, at Rs. 169; and 100 each of Veerumgaum, at Rs. 179; and Wudwan, at Rs. 163 per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet; but prices show no further change.

About 4¾ inches of rain are stated by this morning's telegrams to have fallen in the Cawnpore district of the Bengal circle since the middle of last week, making the rainfall in that district from the 1st June to date more than 16 inches above the annual average. No damage to the Cotton crop, however, is reported; and in the other districts of this circle, as well as in the Oomra districts generally, the crop was maturing rapidly in seasonable weather, being ready for picking in some parts of the Khangaum district. In the Broach district the plants were flourishing; as they also were in the Wudwan and Bhownuggur districts of the Dhollera circle, while resowing was making good progress at Veerumgaum and at Dhollera itself.

WHEAT.—A small export business is reported in this market. The tone of which has become dull again; while prices of *Pessy* and *Delhi* are half an anna per cwt. lower at our quotations, say:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 3	13	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 3	11	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3	10	0	"
Red Delhi	" 3	4	0	"
Hard Yellow	" 3	11	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3	7	0	"
Hard Red	" 3	8	0	"

SEEDS have been taken to-day to a small extent by shippers, the feeling having become quiet; and prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have declined ½ to 1 anna per cwt., our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-15-0	to Rs. 8-1-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-5-0	to " 6-6-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-1-0	to " 6-2-6	"
Do. Red do.	" 5-13-0	to " 6-0-0	"

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	163	bales.
Wheat	7,498	cwt.
Linseed	2,190	"
Rapeseed	2,933	"
Gingelly	1,500	"
Groundnuts	536	"
Castorseed	833	"
Rice	1,248	"

FREIGHTS.—There is nothing worth mentioning doing in this market. Rates are unchanged; but the tendency is to weakness.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready, and 1s. 1 7-32d. for next year, and at 1s. 1 9-32d. for ready three months' sight Credits; 1s. 1 5-16d. to the end of the year; and 1s. 1 11-32d. to 3/8d. for next year; but the enquiry either way has been very trivial. From Calcutta we hear that rates there have been steady at about 1-32d. higher than those ruling here, and, in the absence of speculators from our market to-day, we close steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.		1s. 1 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....		1s. 1 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.		1s. 1 7-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 1 9-32d.	"
Francs	do.	1·39½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The monthly settlement passed off quietly to-day, the account having been a comparatively small one. 3½ per Cents opened at 103 11-16 for cash, and 103 7-16 for the 1st November account, and remained steady thereat all day, leaving off at the same quotations, 103½ nominal, has been quoted for Fours.

SHARES.—There has been some downward movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and we quote a decline of Rs. 55 in Maneckji Petit; of Rs. 40 in Luckmidas, ; of Rs. 20 in Queen; of Rs. 15 each in Alliance, Mazagon, Oriental, and Western India; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 5 each in Framjee Petit, Hindustan, and Jivraz Balloo, at our revised quotations. In other Scrip the market is quiet but steady, the only other change in our list this evening being a decline of Rs. 2½ in New Indian Press Shares.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending September 29, compared with the Statement of September 22, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 22. Rs.	Sept. 29. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	47,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	56,59,219	60,06,733
Do. do. at Branches	41,25,403	45,79,323
Other Deposits	4,59,51,717	4,65,68,385
Post Bills	3,453	3,453
Cash Credits, undrawn	26,78,249	31,91,377
Rs.	7,31,18,041	7,50,48,271
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,05,55,870	1,07,66,776
Other authorised Securities	27,55,344	24,51,194
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised securities	52,35,026	59,56,172
Loans do. do. do.	85,12,317	81,76,235
Bills Discounted and purchased	91,61,424	96,65,336
Dead Stock	3,95,749	3,95,892
Stamps and Stationery	24,656	24,730
Bullion	...	...
Balance with other Banks	2,78,274	3,59,276
Cash	3,61,99,381	3,78,59,750
Rs.	7,31,18,041	7,50,48,271

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

RAJPUTANA.

BIRTH.

SEAFORD—September 27, at Mount Abu, Rajputana, the wife of Sergeant-Major George Seaford, "B. U. List," of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—September 26, at No 15, Kyd Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr J M Anderson, of a daughter.
BACON—September 17, at Kotri, Sind, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor C H Bacon, N W R Rifles, of a son.
BOVILL—September 21, at Cawnpore, the wife of Owen V Bovill, of a son.
EDWARDS—September 27, at Perambur, Madras, the wife of Mr Alfred A E Edwards, Apothecary, Perambur Works, of a daughter.
FAULCONER—September 20, at Jullundur Cantonments, the wife of E A Faulconer, District Engineer, of a daughter.
HIGHAM—September 24, at Kasauli, the wife of T Higham, Officiating Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, of a daughter.
LAKE—September 21, at Cocanada, the wife of G M Lake, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DICKINS—RAHM—September 25, at Trinity Church, Yercaud, by the Rev J F Spencer, Edwin Alfred Dickins, second son of Mr Alfred Dickins, to Hannah, second daughter of Mr C Rahm.

DEATH.

MACDONALD—September 23, at Rampur Bauleah, Donald MacDonald, late of Sikarpur, Nuddea, second son of the late Rev James MacDonald, Urray, Ross-Shire, aged 48 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1894.

WHEN the *Kaiser-i-Hind* some time ago re-produced in its columns a pamphlet published in 1885, called "Mistrust Anglo-Indian Opinion," it observed that it would "not be surprised to see the self-constituted censor of the Native Press having another tilt at us for its reproduction." We, however, saw no occasion for anything of the kind, as the composition in question seemed to us to be the best-written and most moderate production that we had seen in the pages of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* for a long time. But that journal has since discovered and published extracts from an article much more in accordance with its own style. The author is a Madame Juliette Adam who, as we learn on the authority of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, "is well-known in literary and political French circles as an accomplished lady possessing excellent information." This introduction makes us painfully conscious how imperfect is our own acquaintance with French literary and political circles, but we are glad to give our readers the benefit of the greater intimacy which our Native contemporary enjoys. The lady, we are assured, "writes well," but the caution is added that "here and there, it will be found in the extract we now give that notwithstanding her facts, she is sometimes not quite accurate on the whole." A little inaccuracy may be forgiven to a lady who is writing on so large a topic as "the politics of the world;" and we gather from the introducer's tone that the inaccuracy is not very serious, that it is confined to some of her own deductions, and that at any rate her facts are correct. It is interesting, then, to see what her conclusions, even if they are slightly vitiated by inaccuracy, are. They are this—"the moment approaches when it shall be impossible to govern India. England has inaugurated in the Indian Legislative Councils a sort of representative system, and there are evident signs of a spirit of resistance to the British authority, signs which can only declare that there is a danger ahead." And, again, "above all injustice oppresses, but also above all the rebellion is preparing itself." It is not, however, quite clear whether this last statement should be taken as a deduction as to which the writer may not be quite accurate on the whole, or whether it should not rather be taken as a statement of fact as to which she seems to be regarded as infallible. Nor is the matter made clearer by looking farther back, for the facts on which the conclusion is based seem to be, to say the least, curiously brought together. We are reminded of "the incendiaries of Peshawar, the outrages at Rawalpindi, the Hindu agitation for the protection of cows, the murders, the attempts at overthrowing trains, the circulation of these latter-day pamphlets." What! The cow-protection agitation classed with outrage and murder! Why, even Mr. Vincent never placed it as low as this. We really begin to doubt whether this lady is quite as well informed as the *Kaiser-i-Hind* so charitably believes. Let us examine a few more of her facts. "The religious fanaticism is not cooled down since the mutiny of the sepoys, and the Hindus have not ceased to reproach the English for their infernal perfidy against their religion."

This fact comes on us with some surprise, for when we recently examined two long lists of the grievances of India against England as summed up by two independent Native newspapers, we found no mention made of anything in the nature of perfidy against the Hindu religion. Yet perfidy of an infernal character and steadily maintained for seven and thirty years is hardly a thing to be overlooked. Another fact is thus stated, "there was nothing but ruin and frightful famines in the land which decimated at a time forty millions of the indigenous race." Decimating forty millions of persons ought to mean destroying four millions of them; but we fancy the lady meant to say, and we are sure she would prefer to say, that forty millions perished. Of course, the editor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* knows perfectly well that the measures taken by the English Government for the prevention and the relief of famine are beyond comparison greater than anything ever attempted in the same direction by any indigenous Government. But we may appropriately insert here a short quotation from the recent article in the *Times* upon the measures taken to avert the catastrophe from the bursting forth of the Gohna lake, which are described as "disclosing the Government of India's resources as an organization for preserving human life. Its similar efforts in regard to famine are now so familiar as to be accepted as a matter of course. But they depend on a not less accurate system of prevision, and they are rendered possible by a combination of modern resources even more marvellous than the successful warnings with reference to the Gohna dam." The *Times'* correspondent evidently had not in view such writers as Madame Juliette Adam, or such newspapers as the *Kaiser-i-Hind*. Next, we are told that "the apparent concessions, the ostensible benefits of England to India are nothing more than trickeries." This seems rather a summary way of disposing of railways, roads, irrigation works, hospitals, asylums, colleges, schools and other such tangible productions. We may again appositely quote from the same article in the *Times*:—"The Government of India is compelled to conduct a number of humanitarian and life-saving schemes, which are generally regarded as beyond the functions of Government in England, and which no Government in Asia has hitherto been able to cope with."

The next allegation is that the English give to the Natives, "complete facilities to prepare themselves for the public services. They count among them many learned men, professors of science and literature, doctors and surgeons of the first rank; but the public services which they have been permitted to hope for have their doors mercilessly shut against them." This absolute declaration that the doors of the public service are mercilessly shut against the Natives must astonish any one who being acquainted with India must necessarily know that there are many scores of Natives in the public service for every one Englishman in it. The sole foundation for the whole statement is the fact that the English Government is not so unwise as to select its Native servants in India by exactly the same tests which it employs for the selection of young Englishmen to be trained and sent to India. We have considered this question in a previous article. Next comes a gratuitous insult to the most distinguished of the many honourable and high placed Native servants of Government, when we are told that "some mediocrities are chosen, but the clever (tall poppies) are always cut off." One more specimen of the lady's facts and we have done:—"In return, England sends to India, at the early age of 16 or 17, sons of cobblers, farriers, and cabmen educated in haste, provided with a smattering knowledge and hardly refined to govern people who are immeasurably their superiors." In one sense we must take this as a compliment, for if even the cobblers, farriers, and cabmen of England can and do educate their sons to pass the examinations for the Civil Service of India, the country must be one of marvellous excellence. But there is in the same sentence a little mistake about age (also in a sense flattering), which is really more than we can swallow; and we fear that both the compliments must be disclaimed together. The young civilians, we believe, come out to this country about the age of 22 or 23 on an average; and though for some purposes these figures may not be on a very different level with 16 or 17, yet in the age of a human being, whose childhood may be said to end about 15, there is a most material difference between 16 or 17 and 22 or 23. In this connection it may be useful to remind Indian writers that if an instance be sought of high authority placed in youthful hands, it will be better found in the case of a young Native Chief invested with independent powers than in that of young Englishmen who receive their very restricted and much supervised authority at a later age than the former. In conclusion, we may observe that it is a matter of small importance how erroneous may be the "facts" put forth by such a writer as Madame Juliette Adam, but our concern is that an Indian paper should be found to give to those errors all the approval and endorsement which it dare, only screening itself from participation in the statement that "the rebellion is preparing itself" by the precautionary remark that the lady "*notwithstanding her facts*, is sometimes not quite accurate on the whole."

AN attempt was made at the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of England the other day to force upon the Governor and Directors an investigation into the relation existing between the late cashier and those customers, who suffered by his extraordinary procedure. A proposal for an inquiry was brought forward by a Mr. Clark, who said he thought a more astonishing communication was never heard, than that made at the last meeting, that the Bank had lost £250,000 through the irregularities of the chief cashier. He had heard of losses by forgers and swindlers, but never heard of such losses in consequence of irregularities by the most trusted officer of the Bank. If that officer was so astute that he could injure the Bank to that extent, he was not surprised at the irregularities of which the Bank's customers complained, and into which he asked for an inquiry. He instanced several cases in which customers of the Bank had been induced by Mr. May to invest in Chicago Great Western Bonds, and of course had been involved in losses in consequence. He considered that the honour of the Bank had by those recent events been seriously and adversely affected, and it could not be set right without enquiry. His proposal was that the proprietors should choose three of themselves and two of the directors to inquire into the relations between the chief cashier and the customers of the Bank, and also the action of the Bank in consequence of these relations, and to prepare a report to be presented to the next meeting. Of the many stock-holders who were present none could be found to second Mr. Clark's motion and the Governor of the Bank was able to show that the most serious case to which he had referred had been settled to the satisfaction of the Bank and the customer, who through Mr. May's advice, had been involved in heavy loss. Mr. Rokeby Price, another stock-holder, characterised the motion as an attack on the late cashier, which he considered was ungenerous. He regretted that Mr. May had not been left alone, as he had suffered punishment; he had been dismissed from his office, which was one of the most honourable that anyone could have in a Bank. He, as a customer of the Bank, was glad at what the Governor had said, because he objected to his affairs being brought forward at a public meeting; they had no right to do so. It would be better not to say one word more on the question. He denied that the Bank of England had lost the confidence of the public or of its customers, and this seemed to be the opinion of the vast majority of those present. Though the Bank lost a quarter of a million its position or stability has not been in the least affected. Asked as to how long the irregularities had been going on before they were found out, the Governor replied that it was difficult to say because they were the outcome of a long course of regular transactions gradually becoming irregular. This being so the meeting acted wisely in deciding not to throw good money after bad.

HOW Ladas lost the St. Leger is the subject of much theorising in the home papers to hand. Defeated by a rank outsider is the head line under which, in some of our contemporaries, the report of the race appears. As in the Derby, it seems Ladas was pulled for the first half mile. After half the distance had been covered, says the *Sporting Chronicle*, Watts took Matchbox into second place, where he remained until heading Legal Tender as the Rifle Butts were left behind, his immediate followers then being None-the-Wiser, Hornbeam, and Amiable, with Ladas still in the rear, but pulling hard for his head. Tom Loates was not to be cajoled into going to the front too soon, and he bided his time before bringing Ladas with a rattle on the outside of his horses when the straight was made. When fairly in the line for home Matchbox was still clear, with Loates now hard at work on the bearer of the Premier's jacket; but Ladas answered, and lessening the gap, stride by stride, had as on previous occasions, the measure of his old rival at the half-distance. The work had been well done, and no sooner had his victory been proclaimed on thousands of lips than Throstle—a forlorn hope—dropped from clouds and came to the rescue of the fielders. Nobody had really taken notice of Throstle, who had been brought up wide and clear of the others on the stand side by Mornington Cannon. As soon, however, as the three leaders got abreast of the grand-stand, there was an answering shout of "No, Throstle; Throstle wins!" Cannon overlapped Loates on Ladas, and, struggle as he would, the Derby winner could not "finish" as did the mare. It was not a case of taking Loates by surprise, for he was alert, and took in at a glance the situation, but it was not to be, and for the third time in succession Ladas had to put up with defeat. Ladas is no longer a word to conjure with and the danger of all the promising young Nonconformists of Liberal politics becoming converted into sporting-men is at an end. In fact, one of the home papers in endeavouring to account for the defeat of the Premier's horse suggests that it had been "got at" by the "Nonconformist conscience which is playing the mischief with his majority and his programme as well as his horses.

THE Commissioner in Sind is still in doubt as to whether that province is becoming more virtuous or not, and he would not, we imagine, place much faith in the prediction set forth a year ago that it will soon become wholly teetotal. In the review of the Sea Customs report for 1892-93, the falling off in the imports of potable spirits was remarked on, and no very satisfactory reason could be assigned for it. In the present report it is shown that with the exception of brandy and rum, the quantity of proof gallons of every kind of potable spirit imported has risen again, though only in the case of whisky has the figure of 1891-92 been reached. The Commissioner made careful enquiries as to the causes of the decrease in 1892-93, and found that in Karachi, where the greater part of the cheap spirit is consumed that remains in Sind, it is selling at the same prices per bottle as in 1889; but the bottles which used to contain eight drams have been reduced in size, and contain six and seven drams only. If it is assumed, remarks he, that consumers drink as much as they can afford, and their means may be taken at a fixed figure, as the consumers belong to the poorer classes, it follows that the quantity consumed is less. This simply means that consumption has decreased, as the price of foreign spirits has risen owing to the fall in exchange. In the Abkari Administration Report of 1892-93, it appears that the consumption of country liquor has been steadily growing in Sind, and the increase was more marked between 1890-91 and 1891-92 (13,000 gallons) than between 1891-92 and 1892-93 (9,000 gallons). It is believed that it was rather the actual smaller consumption of cheap foreign liquor, when it rose in price, than the displacement of foreign liquor by country liquor that will account for the large falling off in the imports for home consumption last year.

MR. O'CONOR in his report on the trade of India drew attention to the development of trade with Japan, one feature of which is the importation of some twelve thousand tons of Japanese coal. This import, as the report shows, is the outcome of the establishment of a direct line of steamers, worked by Messrs. Tata and Sons, whom Mr. O'Conor very appropriately describes as an enterprising Parsee firm of high standing and reputation, and the coal, as he remarks, is of useful quality. Another reference is also made to Messrs. Tata's Bombay firm in regard to the importation of copper. The sudden increase of the imports from Japan, Mr. O'Conor reports, was due to a great augmentation in this trade. That metal, so far as it was Japanese, was mainly imported by way of China, but a direct line of steamers has been established between Japan and Bombay by the energy and enterprise of the firm of Tata and Sons, and if the line should be continued, a further development of imports direct from Japan may be expected. The enterprise, however, as Mr. O'Conor says, is struggling against the powerful opposition of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. But there seems room for both, and Messrs. Tata and Sons, in addition to copper and coals, are bringing to this country from Japan camphor, tobacco, and matches, the last of these being now serious competitors of those brought from Sweden and England.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL C. E. NAIRNE, C.B., R.A., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, accompanied by Captain Mercer, Military Secretary, and Captain Lecky, Aide-de-Camp, arrived in Bombay from Poona at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning, by the Poona passenger train, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where his Excellency was met by Brigadier-General Gatacre, Commanding the District. The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by General Gatacre, then drove to the bungalow of the latter gentleman, in Marine Lines, where his Excellency will put up during the short sojourn in Bombay. The arrival of his Excellency was of a private nature. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief.

COMMENTING on the recent opium defamation case in Bombay, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The suspicion which was found to attach itself, after the revelations of the Opium Commission, to missionary honesty in India, will hardly be allayed by the attempt to 'martyrise' the defendants in the Prautch, Mansukhlal, Hudson and Dyer defamation case. This affair, which resulted in the heavy fining or imprisonment of two missionaries, arose out of a libel of quite unusual recklessness, which appeared in the *Bombay Guardian*. The evidence showed that Mr. Prautch, one of the authors of the libel, had been warned before the publication that his statements were wholly unjustified; in spite of this, and in the face of clear testimony, he adhered to his defamatory accusations. The result of the trial was welcomed throughout India, on the ground that, as the *Bombay Gazette* put it, 'this was the first case in which the amazing fictions palmed off on the good faith of the English people by a certain class of missionaries had been tested in a court of justice, and they had been proved up to the hilt to be based on barefaced and impudent lying.' A good deal of surprise was occasioned, therefore, by an attempt made a few weeks ago to give a decent complexion to the affair by a question in the House, which represented the missionaries as victims of Government persecution. That no mistake might exist upon this head, the full notes of the evidence taken at the trial have now been published by Mr. Rustom Pestanji Jehangir, a well-known authority on the opium question."

MR. R. H. VINCENT, Commissioner of Police, having been granted six weeks' privileged leave, Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, has been appointed to act in his place, while Mr. Crummey, the Senior Superintendent, will act as Deputy Commissioner in place of Mr. Gell.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Elphinstone, under the command of Captain W. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with Lieut. Harrington as passenger and 23 native crew for different vessels. Her Majesty's Turret-ships Magdala and Abyssinia, left the Government Wet Basin yesterday.

THE HON. MR. Fazalbhoy Visram, member of the Local and the Supreme Legislative Councils, who had proceeded to Ceylon on business connected with his firm, returned to Bombay by the P. and O. steamship Rohilla yesterday.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

BRITISH RESIDENTS ASSAULTED IN PEKIN.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 1.

The foreigners residing in Pekin are not safe.

Several British residents there have been assaulted by Chinese ruffians.

INSTALLATION OF PRINCE KUNG.

Prince Kung, the Emperor of China's sixth uncle, who was for a long time in disgrace and was compelled to retire from Pekin, has been appointed by the Throne as President of Tsung-li-Yamen, or Chinese Foreign Office and Co-Director, with Viceroy Li-Hung-Chung, of War Operations, against the Japanese.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE IN CHINA.

The Chinese troops are being massed to defend Shan-haik-Wan, Pekin, and Tung-Chow.

RELEASE OF THE STEAMER "PATHAN" BY THE CHINESE.

The British steamer "Pathan" was released by the Chinese authorities at Keelung on the Captain engaging to take the vessel to Shanghai.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

CONTINGENCY OF A WAR BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES DISCUSSED.

PARIS, Oct. 1.

The French press have started a discussion on the contingency of a war between France and England on any of the several African questions which remain unsettled.

The success of the French diplomacy in concluding the Franco-Congo Treaty, which abrogated the Anglo-Congolese Convention of May last, the advance of French influence in Northern Africa and on the South-East Coast of that Continent, have been descanted upon by the writers of the articles.

The moderate French newspapers, however, deprecate the idea of inaugurating a polemic of so irritating a nature to England.

GREAT SENSATION IN BERLIN.

SOCIALIST INTRIGUES IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ARRESTED.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.

There is a great sensation here.

The authorities are very reticent in affording particulars of the extent of a well-organized scheme to contaminate the German Army with the doctrines of Socialism.

All sorts of ingenious stratagems are adopted by the Socialists in the Army for the purpose of throwing the authorities off the scent. Obnoxious books, pamphlets, and journals are circulated so clandestinely among them as to baffle detection.

Last night one hundred and eighty non-commissioned officers of the Imperial Gunnery School were arrested and conveyed under a strong military escort to the fortified city of Magdeburg in Saxony.

The officers are charged with being connected with Socialist intrigues against the German Empire.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES.

PARIS, Sept. 30.

It is announced here that M. Decrais, the French Ambassador to the Court of St. James, will not return to his post in London and that Baron de Courcel will succeed him.

THE POLICY OF BARON DE COURCEL.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

It is believed that Baron de Courcel, the newly appointed French Ambassador to London, will adopt a more conciliatory policy in representing his country's interests at the Court to which he is accredited.

OUTRAGE IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

ISMAILIA, Oct. 1.

M. Lemasson, a French Engineer in the service of the Suez Canal Company, has been shot dead.

It is supposed the outrage was committed by one of the dredgers on strike.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The Bombay mails of the 14th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

MONEY COMPENSATION TO VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

In future money compensation, in lieu of rations, will be allowed to Volunteers at camps-of-exercise in cases where they would prefer this course, to drawing rations from the Commissariat Department.

CONTROL OF POST OFFICE LITIGATION.

The control of litigation affecting the Postal Department in all Provinces, except in Bombay, has been transferred to the Director-General of Post Offices.

THE KHEL MIAMI WAZIRIS.

Another raid is to-day reported to have been perpetrated by the Khel Miami Waziris on villages in Khose.

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS BILL.

The Government of India has given final sanction for the preparation of the Railways Bill, and Mr. Wigley, Personal Assistant to the Legislative Secretary, Public Works Department, has been placed on duty to revise the general rules for the working of Indian railways. This work will be completed before the end of this month.

MAJOR-GENERALS TO BE APPOINTED TO BRIGADE COMMANDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 1.

The Home authorities have ruled that Major-Generals on the Indian Establishment may be appointed to the Brigade Commands, subject to their vacating on attaining the age of fifty-seven years.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Major Macmullen becomes Judge Advocate-General in India, vice Colonel Sanderson.

THE WAZIRISTAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Mr. Bruce, Delimitation Officer, Waziristan, arrived at Simla to receive final instructions from the Government regarding his work. He returns to the frontier in a few days. The delimitation escort will be concentrated at Kajuri Kach about the 8th instant, and march forward on the 10th or 11th.

THE AMIR OF KABUL AND THE PRESS.

The Amir of Kabul is said to have been adopting severe measures towards a number of Hakeems whom he suspects of supplying information to the Indian Press.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 1.

At the Baroda Commission-of-Enquiry, held to-day, at the Municipal Hall, a lengthy argument issued on Mr. Maconochie's affidavit against the production of the statements made before him and the documents produced before the Resident.

Mr. Mehta stated that the documents related to State affairs and were confidently forwarded by the Resident to the State. It would be, therefore, a breach of confidence and against State policy, and it is also understood against the relations between the State and British Govetnment to disclose them. Their disclosure would be prejudicial to the State and the public.

Mr. Apte contended that the documents did not relate to State affairs, and were not confidential communications.

Under Sections 123 and 124 of the Evidence Act, the President ruled the document as confidential communication and disallowed Mr. Apte's application to allow the inspection of the same.

Three witnesses were examined and cross-examined to-day. The court then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE TRIAL OF THE POONA RIOTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 1.

The case of the thirteen Hindus charged with rioting was resumed before Mr. Plunkett this morning.

Two police constables gave corroborative evidence of the scene at the mosque. Both of them had arrested a prisoner, one in the act of beating a a Mahomedan, and the other whilst smashing the lamps.

Philip Vaz, chief constable, next deposed that he proceeded to the scene of the riot with twenty-four armed men, and forced his way to the bridge. He was also pelted with stones. He deposed also to seeing a blaze in the musjid.

Ramjee Kadan, head constable, also gave corroborative evidence.

Hasansha Dadushah, a Mahomedan, who was in the musjid on the night of the riot where *maulud* was going on said that he heard the music in the street. The Mahomedans went to the gate and asked the melavalas to stop. Stones then fell on the mosque. Witness hid himself behind the bier inside the musjid, where he remained all the time the riot was going on. The mob broke the lamps, and set the chicks and cloths on fire. Some children were also beaten. Two Mahomedans were also beaten; one was dragged out of the mosque and thrown to the ground, where afterwards he was found by the police. Witness estimated the damage done to the mosque between Rs. 700 and Rs. 800.

Ganesh Sabnis, Assistant Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital, gave evidence regarding the wounds the man who died at the hospital had received. He said he had thirty-six wounds, eight of which were on the head. The man died of fracture of the skull.

Mr. Lowndes at this stage said that the only other witness he had to call was Dr. Burke, who would certify as to the condition of the other Mahomedan who was a patient in the hospital.

The magistrate then asked the accused if they had anything to say, but they all replied that they left their case in the hands of their pleaders.

Dr. Burke will be examined to-morrow, and the case against the Mahomedans will be proceded with.

CONVICTION OF FIVE RIOTERS.

Three Hindus and two Mahomedans were convicted to-day before Mr. Fry, First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Poona, for disturbing the peace of the city during the time of the Gunpaty festival. They were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment. These men were all returning from the festival by the way of the Daruvala Bridge, the scene of the previous night's riot. A number of Mahomedans were seated near the ruined mosque, when suddenly a fight broke out which the police quelled, arresting these five prisoners. In passing the sentence the magistrate said that if he had any reason to suspect pre-meditation he would have sent all the convicted persons to jail, but they appeared to be men of good character and led away in a momentary excitement to create the disturbance. Therefore he considered the fine would meet the law.

THE PARSEE-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When your reporter says that "the Parsees just managed to save a follow-on," he shows his ignorance of the new rule enacted this year in England. According to this rule in a three-days' match, it requires an excess of 120 runs to make a follow-on, and this was at no time of the game either likely or feared. The Presidency team well deserved its splendid victory—and when the Parsee captain extended the time for drawing stumps, he only returned gracefully, what he got at the previous match. But when your reporter praises the sporting spirit of the Parsee captain, in that he "sent his men in with the orders to force the game, which most of them obeyed," allow me to differ from him—unless good sportsmanship be synonymous with very bad captainship. Good captainship consists in husbanding one's resources to the utmost; of snatching victory from defeat if it were possible; or turning a defeat into a drawn battle. It was impossible for the Parsee team to have made 148 runs in the hour and-a-quarter left to them to play. They had no record of such a feat in a first-class match before. But it was possible to receive a crushing defeat by rash and hasty play. The Parsee team had been hitherto remarkable for playing an up-hill game without losing heart. With these facts in view, a good captain would have ordered his men to play a cool, correct, and careful game, bringing in all their resources of science to defeat the object of their opponents. The Parsee batsmen as a rule are sent in that order, to break the force of fresh bowling and to tire out the bowlers. This order last Friday in the second innings was reversed. If the Parsee players obeyed the orders of their captain, it speaks volumes for their discipline, but if ever a revolt was justified, it was under such orders. If one team puts in its opponents to finish a victory in an hour-and-a-quarter, it is in implied contempt of them, which the Parsees this time made themselves thoroughly to deserve.—Yours, &c., S. B.

GRAVEYARDS IN BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My attention has just been drawn to a paragraph in a vernacular daily finding fault with the Municipality of Bandora for permitting burials within the precincts of the new Chapel of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, close to Koliwada. As it is, we have already in the growing town of Bandora three cemeteries in the midst of the population—the principal ones being the St Andrew's and the St Peter's churchyards—both still in use—the former to the windward and tainting the otherwise pure and health-giving air at the very source, as it blows fresh from the sea. If these have so long been tolerated in Bombay's chief health resort, it is no wonder a new source of danger to health is allowed to be created unnoticed and with impunity so near a populated village. I am told the Bandora Municipality, —and for the matter of that no District Municipality, —has power to legally interfere in the matter, and there is no law to prevent any body burying or cremating a corpse in his own compound in the suburban towns. It is true, such a person is open to prosecution on a charge of committing nuisance, but the charge in most cases would no doubt be successfully met by the production of medical testimony as to the innocuousness of the process. Such testimonies, I am credibly informed, have been obtained with ease in the case even of a crowded cemetery. And yet the rising generation in India is taught in sanitary primers—and the modern civilized world accepts the teaching—that a graveyard in the neighbourhood of habitations is a standing menace to public health. It seems highly desirable that the Distict, Municipal, or Police Act should contain some clear provisions for regulating the opening and closing of burial-grounds and for preventing burials in places other than those set apart for that purpose. Meanwhile, the Sanitary Commissioners of the Divisions concerned would confer a great boon on the public by taking such measures as lie within their powers to close objectionable graveyards, and to prevent burials in unauthorized places.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, October 1. SANITAS.

It is stated by the "Ex Libris" that the Ex Libris Album, containing many of the book-plates and a few of the portraits of past and present members, is on its way to America, to be exhibited at the Grolier Club Exhibition in October. A special volume has been made for the purpose.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

THE REJUVENESCENCE OF SURREY C.C.C.

By the aid of excellent all round cricket, and the weather-god, Surrey are once again the champion cricketing county. For several weeks it was a severe struggle between Surrey and Yorkshire, but the latter could not withstand the fierce onslaught of what the sporting reporters term Jupiter Pluvius. In other words Surrey were able, with favourable conditions, to complete their final match with Sussex, while Yorkshire were denied that opportunity of gaining a point against Somerset, at Taunton. And so after all our carefully elaborated schemes, Fate, Destiny or Providence—call it what you will—classified the counties for us. Had the Tykes triumphed at Taunton we should have found Surrey and Yorkshire bracketted as equal firsts, and there would have been no end of controversial cricket chatter as to which had performed the greater deeds. But we have been spared such painful polemics, and must accordingly bow down and worship Surrey. It was in 1887 that Surrey regained the position of leading shire, after an interval of 23 years, but having again secured the coveted position, Surrey has maintained her place in the forefront with a consistency that does her infinite credit. In 1889 Surrey shared the glory of the premiership with Notts and Lancashire, while in 1893 Yorkshire came with a bound to the front place, and Surrey receded to fifth in the merit list. With these exceptions Surrey has held the field against all comers since 1887, and deserves the very highest praise for the way in which she has rehabilitated and consolidated herself. These are big words to use in connection with cricket. Surrey has earned them. An interval of 23 years is a long time. In 1864 then, I found that Surrey played such giants as T. and W. Humphrey, Harry Jupp, Mortlock, Stephenson, Julius Cæsar, Griffith, Mr. Burbidge, Tom Lockyer, and Tom Sewell. The county has worthy successors to these men in Brockwell, Walter Read, the bearers of such honoured names as Lockwood and Hayward, Abel and Richardson. It is wonderful that any team could lose one of the best all round players in the world, George Lohmann, and still prove as valiant. Only last season did Surrey suffer in prestige. They have such a splendid stock of young bloods, well taught and well trained, that Surrey will be a power for years to come, or I am no judge.

OLD SURREY.

And you must know Surrey is no mushroom cricketing county. In 1767 Hambledon, Surrey, and Kent were the leading names in cricket. In 1793 Surrey played all England, headed them in the first innings, but lost the match by seven wickets. Next year Surrey encountered Thirteen of England, and were only defeated by three runs, while in 1795 Surrey easily won a match under the same conditions, and in 1796 Surrey routed an Eleven of England in one innings. When I wrote you a letter on the history of the Marylebone Club last winter, I told you something concerning Mr. William Ward, the member of Parliament for the City of London, who did so much to help Thomas Lord to establish the ground which bears his name. Mr. Ward was also concerned in the foundation of the Surrey Club, for he took the chair at the Horns in 1844, when a meeting was held to inaugurate the Surrey County Club on the Oval. Needless to say Mr. Ward was an enthusiast, and the portrait which can be seen of him in the Oval pavilion keeps his memory as green as the playing piece outside. Bishop Montgomery in his chatty book entitled "Old Cricket and Cricketers" (Wright and Co., London), gives some very interesting information about the growth of Surrey. The Oval itself was originally a market garden, belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, and was bounded on one side by the river Effra, which caused much inconvenience by floods. The river was diverted into a large drain constructed in 1880, and the earth excavated for this purpose now forms the famous terraces of the ground so beloved by spectators. In 1844—or the same year in which it was decided to found a Surrey club—a 31 years' lease of the Oval was obtained by a Mr. Baker on behalf of the Montpelier C. C. The rent was £120 per annum, and it was intended to convert the space into a cricket playing area. In the spring of 1845 the first sod of the ground was laid, and about 3½ acres were turfed, and the remaining nine acres sown with grass seed. The Montpelier was not a successful organisation. The members ultimately left the Oval and became merged in Surrey. The first match played on the Oval was between Mitcham, famous as the nursery of Surrey Club, and the Montpelier Club in 1845, when the match resulted in a tie. With such an augury it is small wonder that Surrey have been associated with so many ties in first-class matches. In 1846 Fuller Pilch, a native of Norfolk, who had been associated so long and so famously with Kent, offered his services to the new Surrey Club, but they were declined with thanks. Indeed, Surrey declined to play any but Surrey-born men.

NEW SURREY: FROM PREMIERSHIP TO PREMIERSHIP.

In 1849 and 1850-51, Surrey were the victors in all their county matches, and in 1852 they played all England at Lord's and beat them by two wickets. All the best men of the day took part in this contest, and it is worthy of remark that Julius Cæsar, the Surrey professional, was dismissed without scoring in either innings. It is a singular coincidence that in the first county match ever played between Notts and Surrey, Julius Cæsar had the same misfortune, as he also begged a brace. In 1855 Mr. J. Burrup resigned the office of secretary, and was succeeded by his brother, Mr. W. Burrup, and in 1858 the present pavilion was erected near the old market gardener's house. In 1861 the Club had 1,000 members, and an income of £2,000 per annum. As I have already intimated, in the early sixties Surrey again became a great power till 1864. Then a decline came on slowly and surely, and Surrey was not even a popular county with those who were her sons and who should have been staunch. Still, there were those like Mr. C. W. Alcock, who succeeded Mr. Burrup as secretary in 1872, and that old Winchester boy enthusiast, Fred Gale of Mitcham, who never lost hope. Mr. Alcock was looked upon as the man who would bring the undeveloped talent of the county to the front, and Mr. Gale was everlastingly advocating the good policy of giving a long trial to young bloods. Mr. Gale used to say that if they would always have two colts in the eleven Surrey would be as great as ever. Still the successors to the great men of 1864 were not discovered. In 1880 Surrey lost 13 matches out of 15. This was about the turn of the tide, for in 1883 we find the county extending its programme to great proportions, and winning 12 out of 24 matches. Some of the famous batsmen now in the team were making themselves felt, but they had no bowlers better than Barratt and Mr. C. E. Hornor. Then a young player named George Lohmann was discovered quite accidentally, and made his appearance in 1884 against Leicestershire. Says Wisdon for 1885:—"G. Lohmann, a new man in the eleven, did good service for Surrey, both with bat and ball." Take my word for it, Lohmann has been the Mascot for Surrey, for within four years of his debut Surrey regained the highest honours. Both with the bat, and with the ball, and in the field, he has been almost an eleven himself. And yet strangest of all, Surrey has looked after her young players so well, has run a kind of cricketers' manufactory on the Oval, that she has held her own even without Lohmann—George the Great of cricket. And now let me just add to this rather rambling and all too brief sketch of Surrey's rise and varying fortune that in 1848 the Club had 300 members; now it has as many thousands on the books, and the distinction is coveted. So recently as 1875 the Club had only a balance of £300 at the bankers. Moreover the Surrey Club has probably spent £60,000 in the advancement of cricket, while it has £10,000 invested in Indian and Canadian stock, besides capital at the bankers.

SURREY'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1894.

And now, having said so much in the glorification of Surrey, let us just glance at their last season's work in the county championship. Out of sixteen matches there were only three that they did not win. They were once defeated by Kent and Middlesex, and played a memorable tie with Lancashire at the Oval. Mr. Key, who succeeded that grand sportsman, John Shuter, as captain of the eleven, may heartily congratulate himself upon the qualifications of his associates, and his own generalship, for every match save the tie was brought to a definite conclusion. The most consistent run-getter of the team, and almost of the season, has been W. Brockwell, who in twenty-two completed innings has compiled 754 in the championship matches, and has an average of 34·27, or about six runs per innings more than anyone else. He scored over 100 against Gloucester, Yorkshire, and Notts, and has improved almost beyond recognition. His rise as a cricketer is worth reading. Brockwell, who was born on January 21st, 1866, was first tried for Surrey in 1886, but like several other famous players he did not set the Thames on fire at the commencement. Indeed he developed with painful slowness, but a policy of patience was adopted, for there were excellent judges who could trace ability in the young man. Their confidence has been justified. From 1886 to 1889 he was played occasionally, and in 1890 he took part in seven Surrey matches. His batting average was 17·6, his highest innings being 32, and he took one wicket for 53 runs. In the season of 1891 his batting average fell to 14·9, and he captured seven wickets for 16·4 runs each. Still he played in 16 matches. Some counties would not have given him much further trial. But not Surrey. During 1892 he played in 13 matches, his highest innings was 41, and his batting average 18·10, while he was credited with one solitary wicket for 73 runs, hit off 38 overs. This even was not brilliant, but in 1893 he seemed to make progress, for in 16 matches his batting average came out at 24·4, and his bowling was quite a revelation, for he took 51 wickets at a cost of 14·5 runs a-piece. He was the first change to Richardson and Lockwood. Confidence increased his skill, and he was actually chosen to play for England against Australia at Manchester. This season, however, Brookwell has only bowled 91 overs. His energies have been directed as a batsman, and as he heads the Surrey averages, it is exceedingly probable that he will be the premier batsman of England for the year. He goes out to Australia with Mr. Stoddart's team. Street—is he any relation to George and James Street associated with Surrey in days gone by—is a promising colt, while W. W. Read has come back to form. His innings of 161 is the highest three-figure contribution in the county games. Hayward is realising his early promise quickly, while Lockwood and Abel have fully sustained their reputation. The Surrey bowlers have been Richardson, who shares with Mold the honour of being the best fast bowler in England, Smith, and Lockwood. The first time I saw Richardson play was for the Surrey 2nd against Notts 2nd, at Trent Bridge in August, 1891, but he only obtained two wickets, and was nothing remarkable then. In 1892 he only obtained twenty-four wickets for about eighteen runs each, but in 1893 he blossoms out as the bowler of the season. He has increased his reputation this year. In 1893 he took ninety-nine wickets for 14·34 runs each; this year 120 for 11·31. Then F. Smith, a young left-handed bowler from Bury St. Edmunds, who was tried by the county in one or two matches at the close of the 1893 campaign, comes out, and dismissed fifty-eight batsmen for about fourteen runs a-piece. Lockwood, the rejected of Notts, has sent ninety-one batsmen to the right-about, at much the same price as Smith. Brookwell, who was born in 1866, is the oldest of the younger players of Surrey! Truly is the county biessed, for youth will be served.

YORKSHIRE CRICKET.

Last September I ventured to remark that Yorkshire having so many young players would be a strong candidate for future championship honours, and my words have proved true. Yorkshire has a better record than before, although she finishes second. Her batting has not been so uniformly excellent, but her bowling has been deadly and her fielding actually second to none. F. S. Jackson, the Cambridge crack, and J. T. Brown really shared batting honours, for Ernest Smithoonly played in seven matches for his average of 27·50. Mr. Jackson's figures of 28·52 for 23 completed innings are better. At Harrow Mr. Jackson could play thundering well, and when he went up to Cambridge in 1889 he secured his "blue" at once, but it was not until last year that he came out as one of the very finest batsmen in England. It is a great pity that the son of the ex-Irish Secretary cannot go to the Colonies like Brown—Brown, of Driffield, who is just now the pride of Yorkshire, for Brown is going out with Mr. Stodart. As I have said, he is a native of Driffield, and is about 25 years old. At the age of twelve he assisted the Driffield team, and at fourteen headed the batting and bowling averages of the club. Strongly recommended by Louis Hall, Brown became the poofessional at Perth in 1888 and 1889, and in the latter year helped Yorkshire for the first time. He has not had the best of health, but in 1892 he headed the batting averages of his county, and despite his bad luck and ill-health at the beginning of the present season, his figures for 22 completed innings are 24·90, and Wailwright, Peel, and Hirst have bowled splendidly. Yorkshire, too, have some rare young bloods, and among them I must mention Mr. F. Mitchell, Denton, and Foster. I have seen them all, and—meantime—they will be heard of again. Mr. F. Mitchell, of Cambridge University, has had bad luck with his county, but he can bat, has ample reach, and a fine physique. In his earlier matches at Cambridge this season Frank Mitchell scored 1,200 in 15 completed innings, and "W. G." has a decided opinion as to his ability. Denton is a colt from Castleford, whose style of batting pleased me much. Foster, of Dewsbury, who, by-the-way, was born at Birkdale in Lancashire, is only 23, stands 5ft. 7in., and has a big, well-filled-out frame to bowl off. In his first match for Yorkshire against the M.C.C. at Lords in June, he captured nine wickets for 59 runs. These three will be heard of again.

THE OTHER FIRST-CLASS COUNTIES.

Middlesex finished third as in last season, having won exactly half of their championship matches. Timothy O'Brien heads the list of batsmen with 34·90 for 11 completed essays. Mr. Stoddart has been out of form, but Rawlin has shown good all-round cricket. The feature, however, has been the bowling of J. T. Hearne, whose 119 wickets have cost 14 runs apiece. John Thomas Hearne, who was born at Chalfont-st., Giles, on May 3, 1867, is a nephew of the famous Tom Hearne, and a cousin of the Hearnes who play for Kent. The family originally sprang from Bucks. He is the fast bowler that Middlesex have been hunting for for years. Since he was fairly tried in 1890 his place in the team has never been in doubt, and the old umpire, Bob Thoms, who was quite the youth's champion, was justified. His cousin Walter has been the most destructive and the cheapest bowler for Kent this year. Kent, like Lancashire, finish the contest pointless, which is to say, that their victories and the defeats balance and leave no margin either way. That at any rate is preferable to a minor quantity. Had Lancashire played as well at the beginning of the summer as they did at its close they would have been higher up the table, but as they had suffered six defeats ere June was out, the County Palatine has done well to close with seven wins, as many losses, and two draws. The batting has been fairly good, especially that of Baker, Sugg, and Ward—three men who are all identified with Yorkshire—two by birth, and Sugg by a residential qualification of which he availed himself. But then Sugg has played for three counties. At one time his batting was so indifferent from want of practice, that his place this season in the Lancashire eleven was jeopardised, but he came out all at once as brilliantly as a meteor. Mold and Briggs have carried all before them in the bowling department. Somerset has badly maintained its reputation with only five wins, while Notts has fallen right away without the assistance of Shrewsbury. They have not been so low on the list since 1887 and 1888. Gunn, who heads the averages, has batted well, but his figures (37) have three times been beaten by himself in county cricket. Thus in 1887 his average was 42, in 1891 43, and 1893 47. Attewell has bowled better than in 1893. Even Notts have been compelled to try some of their young bloods. It's a long time since Notts played 27 men in one season, and eight of these amateurs. Sussex has gone one better from the bottom position, and Gloucestershire has gone one worse and changed positions. Next to the struggles of Notts, the decline and fall of Gloucestershire—the once invincible amateur eleven—is one of the features of the year. Nor must I entirely overlook the re-appearance, at the age of 52, of my old friend Alfred Shaw, who, after having retired from cricket in 1887, comes out again and takes 41 wickets for 12 runs apiece. It's marvellous—absolutely marvellous. And yet Notts threw him away like an old glove in 1887.

It appears that the recent raid by the Waziris on the Powindah encampment in the Gomul occurred at Nilai Kach, only ten miles from Martazi at the Indian entrance of the Pass. The raiders were bold enough at first to open fire upon a detachment of the 4th Punjab Infantry who appeared on the scene, but they hastily retired when two of their number were shot down.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

FIRST TIE.

The Bombay Polo Tournament has for some reason or other been starved this year in the matter of entries, which is rather disappointing after the glorious promise of last year. There are only four teams in, which gives three games, when there ought to have been at least six. The inability of the Durham Light Infantry and the Patiala teams to come down is much regretted as public curiosity was great to see the sort of game these well-known combinations play. Of the four entries, that representing Jodhpore is only the second string, who have been merely deputed to defend the Cup, and the Maharajah Sir Pertab Sing never seriously contemplated winning the tournament a second time by their aid; but if they meet no greater opposition than they did yesterday evening from the Paigah team whom they bought in the first tie, they will have little difficulty in retaining possession of the prize. The men from Hyderabad never pretended to have any combination and were outplayed and outplaced at every point. Their ponies were inferior and not as well schooled as those of their opponents, and when there was a race on the ground the Jodhpore animal won, however much handicapped as to start. Great was the surprise and disappointment of the crowd at the poor display of the Hyderabadees, whose prowess had been extolled in some quarters, there being a mistaken impression that they were identical with the Vicar's team which performed in the past so brilliantly on the Bombay ground. The match resulted in a runaway victory for Jodhpore by six goals and one subsidiary to one goal and one subsidiary. The victors were never extended and won with a good bit in hand, so that it is hard to say what chance they will have against the 7th Hussars whom it is expected they will meet in the final.

The ground was very slippery after a recent shower of rain and so much dangerous crossing and reckless gambling were indulged in that it is a wonder there were not more falls than two, which fortunately had no bad results. There was a tremendous concourse of European and Native spectators all round the *maidan*, and the Gymkhana reserved enclosure was occupied by the wealth and fashion of the city.

The following were the teams:—

Jodhpore 2nd Team.	Paigah.
Thakur Dhokal Singh	Mir Kyrula
Maharaj Zalim Singh	Sheik Abdul Raymon
Pavar Man Singh	Nearz Mahomedkhan
Khichi Gorman Singh	Fuzzul Ruzzulkhan

Umpires:—Captain Carew, 7th Hussars; and Mr. F. Graham, Bombay Gymkhana.

1st Round.—Jodhpore defended the north end, and got the advantage of the throw-in. Dhokal made a short run, but was brought up by Fuzzul who passed to Mahomed. Some missing then occurred about the centre owing to the ponies not being sure of their footing on account of the slipperiness of the ground, when Man Singh got hold of the ball, and well backed up by Dhokal ran it up, and scored the first goal in one minute's play. On changing ends Jodhpore, principally through the exertions of the forwards, beat back the Paigah men and after one save by Fuzzul, when the ball was on the brink of the precipice, Zalim Singh again attacked the sticks and after some trouble put it through with a neat backhander. After being put into play again the ball was driven from one side to the other about the centre, when again Jodhpore took charge and Zalim went very near scoring, but the ball was hit out of a scrimmage over the back line. Abdul Rahman came down with his pony but was not hurt. The Paigah goal was in danger to the end of the period and the ball went out in their half. Score: Jodhpore, two goals, Paigah, *nil*. Time, 10 min. and 55 secs.

2nd Round.—Play opened in the Paigah half, and after some careering around in which there was some dangerous crossing, Zalim made a long shot which went just wide of the subsidiary line. Abdul Rahman relieved the pressure, running up the side, and was stopped near the five yards by Goman Singh. Paigah claimed a foul which was not allowed, and Dhokal returned the ball to its old quarters. Abdul Rahman and Kyrula, by a nice bit of combination, placed the Jodhpore flags in danger, but the ball was driven into touch by Abdul who missed rather an easy chance. Immediately after being put into play Fazzul ran it up from the corner, but again missed. Dhokal Singh with a splendid run down the whole length of the ground carried the ball away to the other end, but when he had a clear field, got bothered and bungled the shot, which only scored a subsidiary. As soon as the ball was driven out by Fuzzul Zalim captured it, and put it through the sticks by some pretty dribbling play. When the bout closed Jodhpore was still in possession, and the ball went out over the Paigah back line. Score: Jodhpore, 3 goals and one subsidiary to love. Time, 21 mins. and 17 secs.

3rd Round.—Jodhpore kept the ball in the east corner near the Paigah line for a whole minute before the Hyderabad men could get any relief. Then Abdul Rahman made a very fine effort, and despite the most determined hustling by Goman Singh, got well into the Jodhpore quarter, Zalim, however, returned, and the combination of Jodhpore changed the scene of action. Some passing between Dhokal and Zalim resulted in the former scoring. The Paigahs then pulled themselves together, and playing up determinedly passed the Jodhpore defence, and Abdul Rahman made a well meant attempt, but the ball went wide and a subsidiary was credited to him. Jodhpore made reprisals and playing altogether bore down all opposition scoring in a sensational fashion. When again set going Abdul got away from his opponents, but was raced down by Khichi, and Dhokal performing brilliantly, hitting on both sides was only baulked just in the nick of time by a powerful backhander by Fuzzul, who was again and again called upon to save his goal. Score: Jodhpore, 5 goals, and 1 subsidiary. Paigah, 1 subsidiary. Time, 32 min. and 28 secs.

Fourth Round.—In the beginning of this round Jodhpore again had all the play, and but for the splendid defence of Fuzzul they must have scored at least three times in one minute. After doing prodigies of valour Fuzzul was beaten, and Zalim scored the sixth goal for his side. When hostilities were resumed, Fuzzul got tired of acting on the defensive and tried offensive tactics. Well supported by Mir Kyrula he wedged through the Jodhpore phalanx, and by a strenuous effort put the first goal to the credit of his side. He followed this up when the sides were changed with another good run, which however did not prove as successful. The game ended without any further score:

Score: Jodhpore, 6 goals and 1 subsidiary; Paigah, 1 goal and 1 subsidiary. Time, 40 minutes.

The game this evening will be:—

7th Hussars.		Bombay Gymkhana.	
Colours		Colours	
Dark Blue and White.		White and Yellow.	
Lieut Vaughan	No. 1	R H Raymond	No. 1
Lieut Wormald	No. 2	F Graham	No. 2
Capt Carew	No. 3	F A Prevost	No. 3
Lieut Beresford	back	G Griffith	back

LYON'S OPERATIC BURLESQUE COMPANY.

After an absence of two years, mainly spent in Australia and New Zealand, this popular company will arrive in Bombay from Poona this week, and will open a short season, at the Tivoli Theatre, commencing on Saturday evening. The play selected for the first night is "Faust Up-to-Date," in which such well-known artistes as Messrs. George Dean, Gus Lloyd, and Harry Dent, and the Misses Cameron, Leon, and Hunter will participate. The Misses Cynthia and Dot Carey have been specially engaged, and will of themselves prove a great attraction. A successful season in Bombay may safely be predicted for a company coming to us after an Australasian tour, in which they received the unanimous praise of the Colonial press—a fact to which the business manager's scrap book bears abundant testimony.

In summing up the chances of sport, the "County Gentleman" observes that partridge shooting will of necessity be kept back in many parts of the country, as it is of little use starting the campaign until the fields are fully cleared. You may flush a covey, but you will only drive it amongst the still uncut crops, whither you will not be able to follow it. It will probably be well into the end of the month before "bags" worthy of the name are made, and, as not seldom happens now-a-days, October will bring the cream of the shooting.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE FIGHTING ON THE TATUNG RIVER AND AT PORT ARTHUR.

The China mail which arrived yesterday brought the following news from the front:—

Tientsin, Aug. 30.

The Kolao-hwei men are beginning to show unmistakable signs of activity here and the officials are greatly alarmed.

I have it from an authoritative quarter that in the recent fighting on the Tatung river the Chinese lost 1,300 men, and 700 Japanese were killed and wounded.

Chinese soldiers have been badly treated by Koreans when foraging for food.

Attack by the Japanese on Lu Shun-kao (Port Arthur) is expected hourly from the land side. Authorities there vainly wiring for assistance from fleet.

Shanghai, Aug. 31.

When the Lienshing was passing Wei-hai-wei on Wednesday evening a small steamer, whose name could not be made out, was seen going into the harbour. She was very gaily decked with flags, and the noise of gongs and trumpets was plainly borne across the water to the Lienshing. The Chinese fleet left Wei-hai-wei on Wednesday morning presumably for Port Arthur, in response to an urgent telegram sent from that place for assistance.

The British squadron are still at Chefoo. At least when the Lienshing was there, the Undaunted and Redpole were in harbour and the other ships were manœuvring at some distance outside. It was expected every moment that the Redpole would be sent away to watch the movements of the hostile fleets, as a naval battle was hourly looked for. The Linnet, Lion and Wolf remain at Tientsin, and it is expected that the Inconstant will arrive at Chefoo to-day from Chemulpo.

TRADE BETWEEN THE BELLIGERENTS.

Two days ago we gave a translation from the *Chinese Mail* of the second proclamation by the Lekin authorities relative to the trade at Canton in Japanese articles. The following letter is now sent us by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:—

Canton, Sept. 3.

Sir,—Referring to my letter of 31st ult., I have the honour to inform you that in a further notice issued by the Lekin Office it is explained that the prohibition to import merchandise form Japan, or of Japanese origin, applies only to Chinese dealers.

The prohibition does not apply to coal or rice from Japan, both these may be imported without restriction.—I have &c.,

(Signed) Byron Brenan,

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

Shanghai, Sept. 8, 1-20 p.m.

Inundations have prevented the opposing armies in Korea from coming into conflict.

The Koreans are either joining the Chinese army or applying for arms to resist the Japanese. The Koreans are joining the Chinese in increasing numbers daily.

PRISONERS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED.

Fusan, Aug. 26.

In the skirmish at Chang-yon the other day between some Japanese mounted scouts and the Chinese troops, four Japanese who were captured by the Chinese are reported afterwards to have been executed and their heads exposed at the roadside to the public gaze.

A DISABLED JAPANESE GUNBOAT.

Nagasaki, Aug. 28.

The Yayeyama-kan has arrived here and docked; she is reported to be damaged, but particulars are unobtainable. The dock is closely guarded.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN KOREA.

Yokohama, Sept. 1.

A correspondent of a Japanese native newspaper says that about 2,000 Russian convicts employed in the construction of the Siberian railway have escaped and made their way into Korea, and that the Russian authorities applied to the Korean Government for their arrest. The Korean Government failed to give a satisfactory reply, and about 2,000 Russian troops crossed the border and entered Ham-Kiung-do, Korea, for the purpose of arresting the escaped convicts.

JAPANESE LOOKING FORWARD.

Yokohama, Sept. 1.

What would be the ultimate result of the advance of the Japanese army upon Peking? Would it lead to the downfall of the Manchu dynasty and to general anarchy throughout China? Those are questions which are beginning to be asked by Japanese journalists. They are of far-reaching importance, not only to Japan but to the East in general. The gravity of the issues involved makes the Japanese journals extremely careful in ventilating their opinions on this phase of the question. In fact, the better sort among them altogether refrain from expressing their views. Certain papers, however, have indicated their opinions on this subject in an unmistakable manner. The disruption of the Chinese Empire will be, says the *Hochi*, a signal for the commencement of aggressive operations by Russia, England, and France. Such a spectacle must by all means be averted, and the only way in which it can be avoided will be to quote our contemporary, 'for His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to extend his sovereign authority over China and save her people from servitude to European Powers.' The *Chuo* writes in the same strain, and remarks that, should the Chinese show themselves incapable of beginning a new career of progress as a united nation, it would then be time for Japan to enter on her career of continental conquest. The open avowal of such aggressive views, as already noticed, is as yet confined only to a few of the second-rate or third-rate papers in Tokio.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF JAPANESE.

Shanghai, Sept. 5.

The *Hupao* has been shown a despatch from a reliable authority at Chemulpo to high officials now in Shanghai, announcing that the Chinese had inflicted a serious defeat on the Japanese at Songdo, which appears from the map in Captain Cavendish's *Korea* to be the same place as Kaisong mentioned in the war news we gave on the 29th ult. The news had been brought to Chemulpo by wounded Japanese on their way back to Japan. Their report was that the Japanese force was largely outnumbered, many Koreans being with the Chinese, and that the Japanese lost three thousand (Orientals like round numbers) in killed and wounded.

JAPANESE PLACED UNDER CHINESE JURISDICTION.

Shanghai, Sept. 3.

We have been furnished by Mr. Jernigan, U.S. Consul-General at this port, with the information that, the Court of Japan claiming and exercising jurisdiction over Chinese residing in Japan, in accordance with a recent proclamation by the Emperor of Japan, the Chinese claim the same rights over Japanese in China. On this subject, the United States Government has instructed its Consuls in China and Japan not to intervene except with friendly officers, in the exercise of the jurisdiction thus claimed by the courts of those countries.

Acting under these instructions, the U. S. Consul-General this morning delivered to the Taotai the two alleged Japanese spies lately arrested by the French Consul-General; this delivery took place outside of the Concession.

Our readers will remember that, when these men were arrested and handed over to Mr. Jernigan, he expressly disclaimed having jurisdiction over them, or having any power to hold them, but allowed them, at their special request, to remain in the Consulate until their case could be reported to his Government. As Mr. Jernigan has been sustained in his ruling by his Government, and as the Japanese had to be returned to the Chinese, the action of the U. S. Consul-General, in making the delivery outside the Concession, was considerate.—*Overland China Mail.*

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong, September 12, reads as follows:—During the past fortnight the tenour of the market has been extremely quiet and uneventful. All the counts have undergone a further decline of $¼ to $1½, enquiries having been few and far between. Sales have transpired to the limited extent of 3,500 bales as under:—

1,500 bales of No.	20	sold at	$82 to $87½ to $90
300	,,	16	,,	,,76 to ,,84
450	,,	12	,,	,,66 to ,,75
1,100	,,	10	,,	,,65 to ,,73
150	,,	8/6	,,	,,60 to ,,67

10s, 12s, and 16s are very difficult to move, whereas a few approved chops of No. 20 were in demand, others remaining neglected. At the close a downward tendency is visible and extreme quietude has been the order of the day. Unsold stocks are estimated at 18,000 bales. Exchange on India is to-day quoted Rs. 191¼ T.T and 192 on demand.

The Shanghai market also does not offer any relieving features. Sales there also have fallen off, and 3,600 bales are reported to have changed hands at a further concession of Tls. ¼ to Tls. ½. Particulars to hand from Japan report the market there to be absolutely at a standstill for Bombay Spinnings, but several lots have been re-exported to Shanghai.

The command of the reserve brigade at Dera Ismail Khan has not yet been decided upon, but presumably it will go to the senior officer among the troops concentrated there.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "A Shareholder," in your issue of yesterday, says that he is at a loss to understand why the agents of the above mills have not as yet declared an *interim* dividend for the half-year ending 30th June last, though the company has made a net profit of Rs. 75,000; and seems to think that the absence of the agent, Mr. J. Cowasji Jehanghir, from Bombay, is responsible for the delay. Now if "A Shareholder" had taken the trouble of writing to the agents or calling at their office as I did, instead of rushing to the papers, he, like myself, would have soon found out the true cause. In the absence of the agents in Poona, his *locum tenens* informed me very politely in reply to my inquiries, that it was a fact that the company had made a good profit for the half-year to admit of an *interim* dividend; but, unfortunately, an accident had happened to the engines, which necessitated the stoppage of the mills over a month; and that the directors were now considering the advisibility of putting in a new engine which may cost over a lakh and-a-half of rupees. Now the company has a big capital debt, and but for the credit of the past and present agents, would have ere long gone into liquidation, and therefore it was not a wise policy to go on increasing the debt and paying dividends. It was, therefore, proposed to meet the cost of the new engines out of the earnings of the current year, and consequently the shareholders (the secretaries, treasurers, and agents holding nearly half the number of shares) would have to go not only without an *interim* dividend, but possibly without any dividend at all for the whole year. This would be, no doubt, rather hard on some of the poor shareholders, and particularly on the speculators, who, on hearing the company had made such large profits, dabbled into these shares lately, and who now feel so sorely disappointed at the prospect of no dividend, and I imagine that "A Shareholder" is one of them. But the course proposed to be pursued by the board of directors is a sound one, and will strengthen the financial position of the company, and as such will meet with the approval of every *bona fide*

INVESTOR.

CRICKET AT AHMEDNAGAR.

THE NAGAR PARSEE C. C. VS. THE JOLLYMEN'S C. C.

A VERY interesting cricket match was played on the 29th Native Infantry parade-ground, on Saturday last. The match resulted in a win for the Nagar Parsee Cricket Club by 76 runs. The scores for the Nagar Parsee Cricket Club were 93 by 123, and for the Jollymen's Club were 60 and 80. In the first innings of the Parsees Mr. Bomanshaw Dhanjishaw played very brilliantly throughout for 44 runs, and in the second innings also the Parsees played well. The chief feature in the second innings was the batting of Bomanshaw Dhanjishaw, Sorabji Cursetji Battliwalla, who each knocked up 49 and 35 runs, respectively. Messrs. Haji Khan and Solomon made 18 and 13 runs, respectively, for the visitors. The bowling of Messrs. Erachshaw Sorabji (captain), Shaik Lal, and S. M. Yusuf was very good. The batting and fielding of the Nagar Parsee Cricket Club was excellent. The following are the scores:—

NAGAR PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Shaik Lal, c Mohamed, b John	8	c Rembhaji, b David	0
Bomanshaw Dhanjishaw, not out	44	b Solomon	49
Kaikusroo Sarosh Eranee, c Samuel, b John	3	c Samuel, b David	5
Erachshaw Sorabji (capt), b John	9	run out	0
Sorabji Cursetji Battliwala, b John	0	b Solomon	35
Gunpat, b Rajratten	2	to bat.	
Shaik Yusuf, c Solomon, b John	7	not out	5
Dorabshaw Edalji, c Kader, b John	3	c Haji, b David	7
S M Yusuf, b David	13	not out	18
Pande, b Bhagooji	1	did not bat.	
Alexander, b Bhagooji	0		
Extras	3	Extras	3
Total	93	Total	123

JOLLYMEN'S CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Shaik Kader, b Lal	0	c and b Lal	4
Rajratton, b Yusuf	0	c Alexander, b Lal	6
David, b Lal	9	b Yusuf	16
Solomon, b Yusuf	13	c and b Yusuf	5
Rajdikshit, b Lal	2	b Bomonshaw	3
Bhagooji, c and b Lal	3	b Erachshaw	16
Haji Khan, c Gunpat, b Erachshaw	18	l-b-w b Yusuf	2
Shaik Mahomed, c Bomonshaw, b Lal	2	c Erachshaw, b Yusuf	7
Samuel, c Gunpat, b Erachshaw	4	c Lal, b Erachshaw	4
Shaik Budhan, run out	0	c Lal, b Erachshaw	6
John, not out	7	not out	8
Extras	2	Extras	3
Total	60	Total	80

CRICKET.

THE SURAT GYMKHANA VS. THE SURAT ESPLANADE C. C.

A RETURN match was played at Surat, on Saturday last, between the above-mentioned teams, which ended in a draw much in favour of the Esplanade. Captain Megha and Desai played remarkably well for the Esplanade, contributing 67 and 23 runs, respectively; as well as for the Gymkhana side Captain Cunningham carried his bat for a capital 37. The bowlers of the Gymkhana, Messrs. Wallinger and Cadell, bowled remarkably well; and for the Esplanade, Megha (captain) and Bharucha shone out brightly. The following is the full score:—

THE ESPLANADE ELEVEN.

A M Bharucha, c and b Cadell	11
J K Megha, c Mehta, b Cadell	3
S Baxisahib, c Thatcher, b Lucas	11
A H Desai, c Lukmaji, b Cadell	23
G A Megha (captain), c Jamadar, b Cadell	67
A G Bharucha, c Mehta, b Cadell	4
H D Kohla, b Cadell	2
J F Mistry, not out	12
P N Vakil, M R Kothawala, B C Gheewala	did not bat.
Extras	8
Total	141

THE GYMKHANA ELEVEN.

Cunningham (captain), b Megha	37
Dyson, c and b Megha	4
Wallinger, c Gheewala, b Bharucha	6
Cadell, c Gheewala, b Megha	5
Thatcher, c Mistry, b Bharucha	6
Mehta, b Bharucha	5
Lucas, b Bharucha	0
Jamadar, not out	1
Lukmaji not out	0
Franklin, Fernandez	did not bat.
Extras	3
Total	67

MR. D. KARANJIA'S TEAM VS. MR. DADARKAR'S TEAM.

A match was played on the Esplanade parade-ground between Mr. Karanjia's team (entirely selected from the Liberal C. Club, Marine Ground) and Mr. Dadarkar's team, on Sunday last, and terminated in a win for the former by 37 runs, according to the result of the first innings. The following is the full score:—

MR. D. KARANJIA'S TEAM.

Pirosha, b Kothare	7
Daroowala, b Chonker	14
V Mehta, c and b Kothare	6
S Mulla, b Chonker	8
Sorab, b Pathare	32
Cardmaster, b Chonker	8
A Bharoocha, c and b Chonkar	1
J Madon, c and b Pathare	2
F Balal, run out	4
F Karanjia, b Chonker	4
M Moola, not out	1
Extras	13
Total	91

MR. DADARKAR'S TEAM.

Chonker, b Madon	5
Dhotre, c Cardmaster, b Madon	8
Masurkar, b Madon	0
Kirtikar, b Madon	0
Dadarkar, c Pirosha, b Cardmaster	23
Chambhare, b Pirosha	0
Agaskar, b Madon	3
Redkar, b Madon	0
Pathare, b Madon	0
Dattaram, b Bharoocha	6
Rane, not out	1
Extras	11
Total	57

DUBLIN has been giving itself up to pleasure, and the Horse Show of '94 has been pronounced the best which the Royal Dublin Society has ever held. The assemblages of spectators are naturally smaller in Ireland than those to which we are accustomed at great English shows, but it is perhaps worth noting that the numbers passing the turnstiles have risen from twenty-six thousand in 1886 to over fifty thousand this year. Political pessimism has so long ruled amongst certain classes in Ireland that it is refreshing to find opponents of the Government admitting that the recent encouragement given to horse breeding in Ireland has begun to tell most advantageously. Lord Houghton has been entertaining a large and distinguished party at the Viceregal Lodge.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE itinerary of the Viceroy's autumn tour has been fixed for some weeks past, and the halts he will make and the public functions he will hold are fixed points that have all been laid down in advance. Since then the Military Secretary has been filling in the outline with the multifarious lesser engagements of business or pleasure for which timely provision has to be made beforehand, in order that as much may be got to into the short weeks as possible. His Excellency's first stop on emerging from the hills is at Amritsar. Here he will visit of course the Golden Temple and receive a Municipal address at the Town Hall, where there will be an exhibition of local manufactures. On the 1st November the Viceregal party will find themselves in the totally new surroundings of Sukkur. Here Lord Elgin will receive a visit from the Khan of Khairpur. The following morning there will be a trip to the mouth of the Sukkur Canal and the redoubts that guard the passage of the Indus. In the afternoon a look over the town of Rohri. Quetta will be reached on November 3rd. The levee the same evening takes place in the Durbar Hall. On the 5th a special train will take the Viceregal party to Shelabagh, whence trollies will convey them on to the crest of the range and to Chaman on the other side, where there is the fort to be seen. The next day will be occupied with the attack upon the Baleli forts, with an evening party on return at the Residency. On the 7th the Khan of Kelat pays a visit to the Viceroy, and in the afternoon a durbar and a review will take place. At 9 a.m. next morning the Viceroy turns back from Quetta, travelling by way of the Bolan and reaching Shikarpur early the following morning. After an hour or two spent in seeing the sights of that interesting town and holding an informal durbar of Baluch and Sindhi zemindars, the party resume their journey, arriving at Karachi on the morning of November 10th.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Imperatrix, under the command of Captain G. Nicolich, left the Victoria Dock yesterday forenoon, in order to proceed on her voyage to Trieste, but she had only proceeded a short distance from the Dock, it was discovered that her machinery was not in good working condition; consequently the vessel was brought back and detained for making good the defect. When this is done she will leave the harbour, and proceed on her voyage. The ship is now lying off the Apollo Bunder.

AT Karachi there will be plenty to fill the Viceroy's time: there are the harbour improvements and Manora forts to be visited during the day, with a levee in the evening. On the 12th there are the inevitable addresses—from the Chamber of Commerce, the Municipality, and various Hindu and Mahomedan societies. Lady Elgin will lay the foundation stone of a Dufferin Hospital, and their Excellencies will attend a garden party at the Residency, which opens its doors again in the evening for a dinner and reception. On the 13th the Viceroy will inspect the troops in garrison on his way to the railway station. At Rawalpindi, the next halt, there will be a field day on the 17th, and a drive round the defences later. While at Peshawar the Viceroy pays a visit to the city on the 19th, visits Ali Musjid on the 21st, and sees a torchlight Kuttak dance that evening.

ELABORATE plans for the water-supply of Hyderabad city have been prepared by the Chief Engineer of the Nizam's Public Works Department. To supply the whole city with fresh filtered water will cost about ten lakhs of rupees. The water is to be brought from Mirahum tank, situated about 7 to 8 miles from Hyderabad city, by a 22-inch cast iron main. Tenders for the construction of this work have been called for. The work on the Government of India's new Secunderabad garrison water-supply is progressing fast under the Military Works Department.

A GREAT commotion was caused at Benares on Sept. 28, in the Court of Mr. H. D. Griffin, the Sessions Judge, on Wednesday evening, when one Ajaib Ahir, a under-trial prisoner, who appears to have secreted a brickbat during the time the prisoners are taken outside while the Court adjourns for lunch, suddenly hurled it at Sub-Inspector Inayat Ahmad, who had given his evidence in the morning and was standing in front of the Judge's dais. The brick struck the Sub-Inspector on the head throwing off his turban and then dropped on the dais.

COLONEL NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, Military Secretary to the Kashmir durbar, and Captain Cecil Cavendish, Highland Light Infantry, will act as extra Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy during the Lahore durbar.

THE services of Colonel Bruce, Officiating British Agent at Gilgit, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department in anticipation of Surgeon-Major Robertson's return to duty this month.

THE Select Committee of the Indian Articles of War Bill met at Simla on Friday and adjourned till Monday when their report will, if possible, be prepared for presentation at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

A NEW steamer which has just been built for the Calcutta Steam Navigation Co., called the "Kheran," has beaten the Hughli record. It did the measured mile in two minutes, 56 seconds, which is at the rate of twenty-one miles an hour. The "Keran" was built at the Ganges Engineering Works, Howrah.

REPORTS from the distressed area in the Central Provinces show 11,500 persons still on relief works in the Saugor and Damoh districts. There has been excessive rain in the Nagpur and Wardha districts, where the hitherto favourable prospect will be marred unless there is a break.

COLONEL W. P. SYMONS, Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry at Army Head-quarters, will, we understand, succeed Brigadier-General Pretyman in command of the Sirhind District in December. Colonel Symons some years ago enjoyed the rank of Brigadier-General in Upper Burma, when he did excellent service in the pacification of the country.

IT is at Lahore that the labours of the tour set in with full severity. On their arrival, on the 26th, the Viceroy and Lady Elgin drive through the city to their camp: and in the afternoon the Viceroy will receive the visits of retired Native Officers. The morning of the following day will be spent in receiving the visits of the Native Chiefs, and the afternoon in returning them. The 28th is observed as a *dies non* in honour of the English mail. On the 29th the Viceroy will visit the Fort, Ranjit Singh's mausoleum, and the Badshahi mosque, driving back through the City. The same evening a ball will be given to their Excellencies in the Montgomery Hall. On the 30th comes the big Durbar, which will be held in the forenoon; and the same night there is the St. Andrew's Ball to be given by the Highland Brigade in the Montgomery Hall, at which Lord Elgin, as a good Scotchman, will certainly not be missing. On the 1st December there will be visits to the Colleges and Museums, and in the afternoon the Lieutenant-Governor gives a garden party at the Shalimar gardens. At Delhi the 5th will be devoted to the local sights, and the next day to the Kutub, where the party spend the night, returning the next morning for more sight-seeing. Thence the Viceroy sets out for Rewah, where he will appreciate the rest and quiet of a few days in the jungles. The journey onwards from Sutna to Calcutta will be by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway route, through Katni and Bilaspur. All the arrangements here indicated are not rigid fixtures, but the outline gives a good idea of what the pleasures and pains of Lord Elgin's first tour in India will be.

FOR the last two or three years automatic instruments have been placed at a height of more than 10,000 feet on Mount Etna to mark the changes of temperature. The highest temperature was marked on 2nd September, 1892, being sixty-one; the lowest on March 2, 1894, being fifty. In general, January is the coldest, and August the warmest month. The average daily difference in temperature is 1·5 in winter and 6·8 in summer. The climate of the summit of Etna resembles that of the Brocken in the Hartz Mountains, the snow lying from the middle of November till the end of March.

SOME CONSEQUENCES OF A DERANGED STANDARD.

II.—PRICES AND WAGES IN NORTHERN INDIA.

AFTER considering the wages of the working classes in gold-using countries, we may turn to Northern India, and see how its commercial development and its export trade have there affected wages and prices. Much information on the subject will be found in the recently published reports on the material progress of the various provinces of India, from one of which, relating to the Punjab, we shall have occasion to make frequent extracts.

There has been little change in the occupation of the skilled labourer in India, compared with what has occurred in more civilised States. The numbers of fitters, founders, and mill-hands trained at the railway depots, engineering establishments, cotton and other mills have of course increased during the last twenty years; but they are in a minority compared with the carpenters, blacksmiths, masons and shoemakers whose avocations are wholly unchanged. Still less have the innovations of steam and mechanism affected the unskilled labourer, whose methods and tasks are as primitive as ever. Agriculture seems to defy the efforts of inventors to effect economy by labour-saving appliances. Even threshing machines have scarcely effected a foothold anywhere; the oxen still tread the corn, and the winnowing must wait for the wind, as it has ever done from primeval times.

Labour therefore having changed so little in its conditions, wages afford a more reliable criterion of the monetary standard in India than in the western world.

From a publication entitled "Wages and Prices in India," published by the Financial Department, it appears that the rise in the price of unskilled labour was *nil*, and of skilled labour only five per cent. in the decade 1881-1891.

This conclusion has been challenged by some who will maintain that wages have risen *pari passu* with prices of agricultural produce. The rate of increase has certainly not been uniform in the various provinces. It seems to be propagated in the large export centres and to spread gradually up-country in widening circles.

In Sindh, for instance, there has been a marked rise in the wages of unskilled labour, which cannot be attributed, except indirectly, to the depreciation of the currency. The irrigation of that province by inundation canals has very rapidly developed, and the immense volumes of silt to be removed by manual labour from the main canals and distributaries appear to be outstripping the capacity of the population to cope with their annual tasks of earthwork. Labour therefore can to a considerable extent, command its own price, and rates are rising.

All over India the cost of earthwork is the real gauge of the price of unskilled labour; and the conclusion expressed in the pamplet on "Wages and Prices in India" as to the comparative stability of the cost of wages receives corroboration from an examination of the task work rates of the Public Works Department in the Punjab and in the North-West Provinces, which show very slight, if any, increases in the cost of earthwork, masonry, brickwork or timberwork.

Materials have not risen much, except wood fuel, which has been affected by the demand for railways and stationary engines. An enquiry lately instituted at Mooltan as to the increase in the number of persons who commute for a day's digging on the canals indicates rather what we have just instanced as happening in Sindh, that the population cannot cope with the quantity of work to be done both on the canals and in the fields, than that the rupee has much depreciated in wages. For very many years past there has been no alteration in the daily wages of labourers called out at certain seasons in that neighbourhood, for the canal clearances.

After making due allowance for such considerations as increased skill in the workers, greater competition among contractors, the stimulus to the labour supply caused by the rise in the price of necessaries, and so forth; all of which tend to make the rupee go further, the task work rates of the Public Works Department are very material evidence of the comparative stability of silver, and of the appreciation of gold. In what we may term the engineering equivalent for the rupee—so much earthwork, brickwork or timberwork the shrinkage has not recently been great, except in certain localities. Not so much in the twenty years succeeding as in the same period preceding 1871. On the whole during the last forty years, when measured against wages and indigenous commodities, the rupee seems to have been acquiring rather than losing, stability of value. This could be verified by an examination of old account books, whether of private households, or of public institutions, or of old tehsil price lists. These would show that at least in Northern India, its local depreciation, which as we are apt to suppose, only set in with the last quarter of the century, was far more rapid in the third quarter.

While it was exchanging for two shillings and some odd pence, while economists were solemnly warning the Governments of the west that the deluge of new gold arriving from the antipodes and California would soon render it far too cheap for use as money: the wages of menial servants such as grass cutters and punkah coolies were rising from four rupees to six; skilled labour of carpenters, blacksmiths and masons in like proportion; while as to food grains, two maunds of gram or of the more common cereals were to be had for the rupee in Lahore or Amritsar before the Mutiny. Agricultural produce appreciated fifty per cent. between that date and the demonetisation of silver, and possibly forty per cent. since then.

It is said that the Government chuprassis at Lahore recently presented a petition for higher pay, and based their claim on the depreciation of the rupee. Their action seems to have excited some amusement among the European residents, who are inclined to regard themselves as the exclusive victims of the consequences of the fall in silver, and to hug their grievance with some jealousy. But where was the absurdity of the poor chuprassis' petition? Could any grey beard among them be interrogated, he might deliver himself somewhat as follows. "The prices of the necessaries of life, few as they are for us, are many times higher than they were forty years ago. Then, except in seasons of severe famine, such as would occur once or twice in a generation when, it is true, thousands of the poor perished of hunger, our fathers lived in plenty. Now we and our children live in a chronic state of starvation." There would be no gainsaying this.

In gauging the course of prices during the last forty years in the Punjab, it must be kept in view that two cardinal influences have been at work. The first is to be traced in the gradual change produced by the termination of a semi-barbarous system of government and finance, which was incompatible with security of property. The second influence is due to the development of communications.

When the Punjab was annexed, its fiscal arrangements were of that barbarous kind of which we may find a present example in Turkey, a country of which it is said that there is more bullion put away in hoards than is to be found in all Great Britain. When a State neither itself observes, nor enforces on its subjects and their neighbours, respect for security of property, gold and silver, which can be concealed in hoards, become the only stable and certain kinds of possession, and in proportion are eagerly coveted, by none more so than the State tax gatherers. But the more eager, the more unscrupulous these become in the search for coin of the realm or bullion, the stronger grows the determination, the greater the cunning, of the people in concealing what money they possess. The precious metals in fact soon disappear from circulation; and as there is no alternative, the State has to levy its taxes in kind, in a share of all produce, inforce services of all sorts, for both civil and military purposes. It is then an inevitable result that what little money remains in circulation, or arrives from abroad, must necessarily become appreciated, as the rupee was in the Punjab when the British annexed that province. Nowhere probably will money go further than in the interior of Turkey; and the proverbial cheapness of Kashmir, until recent times, cannot be explained in any other way, unless we attribute it to the absence of communications; which is but to say the same thing in other words: for industrial enterprise and good communications are incompatible with bad finances.

The second influence, the development of communications, is well illustrated in the pamphlet on the "Material progress of the Punjab in the decade 1881-1891." "The first effect has been to equalise the prices of agricultural produce, and to prevent such sudden and violent fluctuations as were formerly common in comparatively isolated tracts. It has also the effect of creating permanent grain markets, the existence of which enables the producer to dispose of his grain to advantage whenever it suits him to do so. In former times the farmer was very much in the hands of the village banker, money lender, broker, grain merchant, and seedsman, all in one; who himself fixed the rate of payment at a very low rate at the time when the harvest was ripe; and then resold to the farmer a portion of his own grain for seed at a high rate. Now the grain producer in almost any part of the Punjab can come into personal contact with the grain merchants' agents, and arrange for the sale of his crop at a rate which does not depend on the amount of grain which he himself has to dispose of, but on the necessities of perhaps thousands of miles away. The effect of good communications in steadying prices is clearly illustrated by a case in point. In the year 1889 the price of wheat in Amritsar only varied between Re. 1-13-0 and Rs. 2-8-0 per maund. At Bannu, a frontier station, more than a hundred miles away from the nearest railway, the price varied from Re. 1-13-0 to Rs. 2-14-0 in the same period."

Further on in the same report it is stated:

"The value of the year's exports of wheat in 1891 is estimated to have been Rs. 3,71,82,133. Some of this, no doubt, went to the middlemen, but the large exporters now deal to a vry great extent direct with the growers; and the bulk of this sum went straight into the pocktes of the Punjab farmers. They, in the spring of 1891, for once realised the ideal state of the farmer. Their own granaries were full, while owing to various causes those of other countries were empty; they had a bumper crop, while at the same time the price of wheat was exceptionally high."

This paragraph precisely indicates the function which the Indian farmer exercises in the central markets of Europe. Prices in his home market having steadily risen between fifty and a hundred per cent. in less than half as many years are still amply remunerative to him so that he can afford to wait when the harvests of the western world are abundant. But just when the British and American farmers, who are growing their wheat at a loss, are expecting a windfall from some such accident as a famine in Russia, the Indian supply intervenes and snatches away all their expected profits. Information is most precise on this point, for the reviewer of the *Material Progress of the Punjab* shows that the returns of all the five zones into which, for statistical purposes, the province was divided, all indicate a great rise in the price of agricultural produce "so that, at a rough estimate, the grain produce of a Punjab farm sold for at least 30 per cent. more in rupees in 1891 than in 1881." As might be expected there is a commensurate rise in the value of land: "the price of an acre sold in 1881 was Rs. 18, in 1891 it was Rs. 29."

The annual exports of wheat from the Punjab alone vary from three hundred to five hundred thousand tons. That this immense foreign demand is the real cause of the rise in the value of agricultural produce, there is clear proof in the fact that other indigenous produce, not affected as the export trade, does not show a similar rise and that wages, as already explained, show but a slight rise.

If labour generally has not risen more than sixteen per cent. throughout the province since the demonetisation of silver, while the rupee can be laid down for half its former cost, the capital cost of all the new canals under construction in the Northern Punjab and in Burma, measured in gold, undergoes a proportionate reduction, and their return will be so much the more remunerative.

This is, of course, obvious, and in fact large sums are now being laid out on canal construction in the Punjab, and work is proceeding most expeditiously. If there is a promised land anywhere in the universe at present, it is situated in that region which is now being converted from a desert into a rich and cultivated tract by the construction of the Chenab Canal in the Doab to the south of Wazirabad. The excavator sells his labour at the usual cash rates; and obtains in exchange food at very low prices; for there are at present no railways in that locality, so that the grain which, for lack of transport, cannot reach more populous tracts is rotting in the godowns from superabundance. Similar conditions obtained in America in the earlier half of the century, when the virgin soil of the backwoods yielded extraordinary crops, while the railway system could not be developed fast enough for their removal to more populous neighbourhoods.

This cheap food supply, and the demand for labour in breaking up new soils, attracted swarms of emigrants from Europe for the development of the Western States of America and of Australia. Crowds rushed in with a swelling tide into the vacant spaces, of which only the most fertile are filled up. The tide is now reversed, not indeed because there is no more space, but because what remains cannot be so cheaply cultivated as land in Northern and Western India.

It is in fact evident that under the most rigid system of protection that was ever devised never did industry receive so enormous a bounty as Indian agriculture is deriving from the fall of silver. All the world would seem to be conspiring to promote the welfare of the Indian farmer. For him as well as for his American and Australian competitors freights by sea and land have been cheapened; so as to deprive the British farmer of that advantage of relative propinquity to great cities and manufacturing centres which, in Cobden's opinion, was to protect the British agriculturist from the effects of undue competition from abroad. So far all are on an equal footing. But unlike the Australians and Americans the Indian farmers unite the advantages of a civilised Government with the privilege of paying their taxes, rent, water-rate, and wages, in legal tender silver; or rather, since June 1893, in rupees, whose exchange value compared with their intrinsic value, has been but slightly enhanced since the closure of the mints.

(*To be continued.*)

AN INDIAN SHERLOCK HOLMES.

LIEUT. KNOX of the Merwara Battalion writes to the *Pioneer*:—Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you could find space for a little anecdote, which illustrates the ways and customs of the Bombay police. I was coming down from Deolali to Bombay about four days ago, and on reaching Byculla, a gentleman stepped into the carriage in which I was travelling, and began a little airy conversation with me to which I, nothing loth, responded. The main point of the conversation was that there was a lady waiting for a gentleman coming down by that train. On reaching Musjid, my friend got out of the train, and bagan earnestly whispering to another man in uniform. As the train started again, the two entered the carriage, and I was asked a number of questions in the same light conversational style as to where I had come from and where I was going to; I must admit one of them hoped that he was not too familiar. They seemed the most extraordinary pair I had ever set eyes on, and I began to have doubts of their sanity. On reaching Victoria, I searched around for my luggage, and having gathered it together was preparing to start off to a hotel, when the policeman in uniform planted himself in front of me (he was a solid square man, about 6 feet 2,) and said: "Excuse me, Sir, I don't want to excite your feelings in any way, but we are after a Lieutenant Cookson, whose description very much resembles you." I assure you I had to produce as witnesses my wife and my orderly who had on a uniform khaki coat of the Merwara Battalion, before I was allowed to go on my way. Even then there was a good deal of doubt as to whether I was Cookson or no. I was looking over the *Gazette* this morning and I happened to come on to the description of this same Lieutenant Cookson among the deserters. He is an enterprising gentleman, who decamped from his regiment about a week ago with Rs. 1,279 of public money, and a Gladstone bag not his own, marked T. K. G. I now quote the *Gazette*.—Complexion: sallow, spotty faced. Hair brown; eyes not known; &c. Marks: sharp features; shifty eyes; scowling expression; slight and darkish moustache; prominent chin; slight build and wiry; husky voice. Now, Sir, would you like to be told you were like that? There's a pretty description for an honest man to resemble! I would like to run over a few points in that description, and show you what some witnesses who know me well would say about me, and a few facts that I know from personal experience. First, my complexion is a bright brickred, which the Indian sun has not yet quite succeeded in tanning brown; and they say I'm the healthiest man in my station. So much for sallow and spotty faced. Sharp features! My own are rounded (enemies might say podgy). Shifty eyes! If I'd known that he thought they were like that, I would have gone for him, big man though he was. My wife and mother say I have the sweetest expression they have ever seen. My moustache is blonde; (I should be insulted if you called it slight) and has lately taken a delightful curl, much admired in æsthetic circles. I am afraid my chin some 10 years hence will be double, I am 38 round the chest, and much to my grief am conscious of a tendency to rotundity. As to wiry: I have just been attending a school of musketry at Deolali, where it took me a month to learn to sit comfortably on my heel in that infernal kneeling position; and lastly, Sir, my voice is a deliciously mellow baritone, much in request in the drawing-room after dinner, and in which I take after my father, who reads the lessons in church. Now, Sir, I will trespass no longer on your indulgence, but allow your readers to form their own opinion as to the acuteness and capacity of the detective, who nearly took me off to the police station. Let us hope they are not the sealed pattern.

SAID the mistress of a country house in the hearing of a writer in the "Field" the other day, "Bottles, these dining-room windows want cleaning." Said Bottles, the butler, "Yes, madam; I have mentioned the matter to John, and he says it is not his place to clean windows." "Not what?" asked the lady. "He says, ma'am, that you did not engage him to clean windows. I don't quite see how we are to manage it," continued Bottles, in semi-soliloquy. The mistress of the house said no more until the upper servant had left the room, and then there was a family parliament. "John," on being sent for, compromised the matter, his own independence, and his domestic rights and liberties by chivalrously saying, "Of course, madam, if you wish the windows to be cleaned, I shall be happy to do them."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP.

THE Prince Edward Handicap of 2,000 sovs: winners (selling races excepted) after September 6th, at 0-30 p.m. of a race value 250 sovs. 5lbs.; twice or once of 400 7lbs.; twice or 400 or once of 1,000 sovs. 14lbs. extra: the winner of the Doncaster St. Leger Stakes to carry if a colt 8st. 12lbs.; if a filly 8st. 9lbs. if handicapped below such weight; the second to receive 100 sovs. and the third 50 sovs. out of the plate; entrance 5 sovs. the only liability if declared by Tuesday next; 15 sovs. in addition for acceptors, and 10 sovs. more for starters. One mile (50 subs.)

Mr Dobell's br c Clwyd, by Beauclerc—Strathbrock, 3 years, 7st 3lbs, F Finlay	1
Mr J Best's ch c Worcester, by Saraband—Elegance, 4 years, 8st 4lbs, T J Calder	2
Mr Douglas Baird's b c Sempronius, by Wisdom—Hamptonia, 3 years, 7st 8lbs, W A Pratt	3
Baron de Hirsch's br m La Fleche, by St Simon—Quiver, 5 years, 9st 7lbs	0
The Duke of Westminster's b c Greyleg, by Pepper and Salt—Quetta, 3 years, 8st 4lbs	0
Mr J M Hanbury's b or br h Cabin Boy, by Jack Tar—Matilda, 5 years, 8st 1lb	0
Capt Machell's b c Buckingham, by Galopin—Lady Yardley, 4 years, 8st	0
Lord Ellesmere's b c Esmond, by Royal Hampton—Duchess of Albany, 5 years, 7st 9lbs	0
Monsieur R Lebaudy's br c Barbary, by Barcaldine—Desert Queen, 3 years, 7st 3lbs	0
Mr R Crest's br h Pot Luck, by Beaudesert—Elsie, 5 years, 6st 9lbs	0
Mr Jersey's b c Montpensier, by Saraband—Gaze, 3 years, 6st 6lbs	0
Mr T Cannon's b g Whitestone, by Whitefriar—Sickle, 4 years, 6st 5lbs	0
Mr D Hollis' b g Wensley, by Fernandez—Lena, 3 years, 6st 1lb	0
Sir R Jardine's b c Kirkhill, by Galliard—Hawthorn, 3 years, 6st	0

(Winner trained by J. Waugh, Middleton Cottage, Newmarket.) Betting: 100 to 8 against Clwyd. Won by half a length after an exciting finish. Value of the stakes £ 1,820.

JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

The Jockey Club Stakes of 10,000 sovs.; the second horse to receive 500 sovs., the third 200 sovs., the nominator of the winner 400 sovs., and the nominator of the second 200 sovs. out of the stakes; for then three and four-year-olds; three-year-olds to carry 8st. 9lbs., four 9st. 4lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; those out of untried mares allowed 3lbs., and maidens allowed 5lbs.; allowances accumulative; any winner (handicaps and selling races excepted) of 500 sovs. to carry 3lbs., of 1,000 sovs. 6lbs., of 3,000 sovs. 9lbs., or the Derby, St. Leger, Grand Prix de Paris or Newmarket Stakes, 12lbs. extra; A. F., 286 subs.; 21 of those entered as yearlings were struck out one February 2nd, and 53 foals on October 4th, 1892; one entry corrected on payment of fine. Closed September 15th, 1891.

Liability for those entered as foals: By subscription of 10 sovs. each; if left in after the first Tuesday in October, 1892, a further subscription of 21 sovs.; if left in after the first Tuesday in March, 1893, a further subscription of 32 sovs; if left in after the first Tuesday in January 1894, a further subscription of 52 sovs.

Liability for those entered as yearlings: By subscription of 10 sovs. each; if left in after the first Tuesday in February, 1892, a further subscription of 21 sovs.; if left in after the first Tuesday in March, 1893, a further subscription of 32 sovs.; if left in after the first Tuesday in January, 1894, a further subscription of 52 sovs.

Mr H McCalmont's b c Isinglass, by Isonomy—Deadlock, 4 years, T Loates	1
Monsieur E Blanc's ch or ro c Gouvernail, by The Bard—Gladia, 3 years, Barlen	2
The Earl of Durham's b c Son O' Mine, by Isonomy—Alibech, 3 years, S Loates	3

(Winner trained by J. Jewitt, Bedford Cottage, Newmarket.) Betting: 5 to 2 on Isinglass. Won by two lengths; seven ran.—*Asian.*

LADAS AND THE "CONSCIENCE."

THE *Scotsman's* article on the defeat of Ladas, to which we refer this morning, reads as follows:—How are the mighty fallen! Three months ago the name of Ladas stood before all else in the racing world. The high merits and the good fortune of Ladas and of Ladas's owner were on all men's lips. Lord Rosebery's three-year-old was singled out by knowing ones on the turf and in electioneering matters as the winning steed that was going to carry his master to victory in the fields alike of horse-racing and of politics. The good Home Ruler smiled, the wicked Unionist groaned, when the names of the lucky pair were mentioned. A sudden and mysterious change has somehow come about. Ladas is no longer a word to conjure with. He won the Derby, and since then he has done no good. Twice in first-class events he has failed to bring his owner's colours to the front. On Wednesday he allowed himself to be beaten by a rank outsider. There is more in this than meets the eye. An explanation of the downfall of Ladas will be called for; and an explanation is not very far to seek. In plain words, Ladas must have been "got at" by the Nonconformist Conscience. Let us consider a few facts and dates. The conscience first arose and proved its baleful power over the sin of Parnell. Up till then the Union of Hearts seemed complete. But the moment the Conscience made itself heard, there was a heavy change. A Prime Minister listened to it and obeyed its behests. The still small voice of the Conscience was answered by whirlwind and thunder. Discord, ever growing and taking deeper root, sprung up where peace had been; men who had always appeared on public platform with their arms figuratively about each other's necks, took literally to clutching each other's throats. The Nonconformist Conscience has been the death of the Union of Hearts. Its second fit, it will be remembered, was brought on by Ladas's victory at Epsom. It lifted up its voice and cursed horse-racing, especially when engaged in by men prominent in the political world. The result has been what has been told. Ladas, like the National party, has been "going to bits." This is not coincidence. There is a clear chain of cause and effect. Neither the horse nor the party that comes under the ban of the Nonconformist Conscience need expect to thrive; unless, indeed, it is a horse or party in which the Conscience has no interest, and over which it can exert, therefore, no control. For it is to be observed that it is only to the Ministers and their minions with whom Nonconformity is united by political bond that this dread power extends. But not even yet has the mysterious influence exercised by the Nonconformist Conscience been fully revealed. It is almost worse to be blessed than cursed by it. Nothing has prospered on which it has bestowed either benediction or malediction. Not one of the measures in which it has taken a peculiar and favourable interest has come to any good. The Local Option Bill was one of these. It is infinitely further out of the running than Ladas. The Welsh and Scottish Disestablishment Bills received its special blessing. They are in far worse case even than those measures promoted by the squabbling horde of Irish politicians, with which they have competed. On the whole, it seems to be a more comfortable thing to come under the censure than under the approval of the Nonconformist Conscience. In one case you are only beaten; in the other you are scratched. Lord Rosebery must have a very keen feeling of the inconvenience of having this by no means sweet little spirit sitting up aloft and looking after his Government and his stud. It is playing the mischief with his majority, with his programme, and, what he may feel worst of all, with his horses. Twice has it croaked its warning; a third time, and it is almost certain that we shall see his Ministry or his stable, or both, broken up, and his lucky star, as the head of a Government and as the fancier of "a good horse," sunk below the horizon. Long before now he must have begun to suspect that the Nonconformist Conscience, in place of being his guardian angel, is his evil genius; and in the privacy of his chamber he must be heartily devoting it—well, to the Psychical Research Society.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st October, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	...	...	...	...
Teheran	1	2	34 p.m.	..	15
Suez	1	3	0 p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 1st October, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	34	...	1
" Karachi	...	23	..	2
" Madras	...	35	..	1

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

THE ST. LEGER.

ON the Doncaster Town Moor, on September 11, until the numbers for the St. Leger were put up, there was only one name to be heard—Ladas. People go to Doncaster, not as they go to Epsom, because the Derby is "the thing," or as they go to Goodwood, to lunch under beech trees that fringe the park and flirt mildly on the lawn, but to fulfil their part in a solemn festival of racing. Every man studies the card, talks by the card, and all day settles exactly what the sport and what the results of the day are to be. In this fashion nothing was more clear up to three o'clock in the afternoon than that Ladas must win the St. Leger. Besides the knowledge that all the sporting prophets were perfectly agreed on the point, there was that kind of mysterious confirmation that goes round race-courses, and is heard in a whisper from behind, the voice really of the spook of the prophetic sportsman. Then, again, the issue was so ridiculously clear that the out-at-elbow tipsters who mark your card for sixpence generously enough made you a present of the name of the winner. "Look here, now," two or three of them said in chorus, "we 'ain't such johnnies as to suppose ther's anythink particular in tellin' you what's goin' to win the Leger, so we'll do this. We'll put you down Ladas for the Leger and a dead snip for the next race on the card, and charge no more than a tanner for both of them." After the result of the St. Leger it would parhaps be unkind to inquire into the fate of the "dead snip" too closely. It must be allowed that at Doncaster the "card marker," the philanthropist who rolls half-a-dozen florins in a scrap of paper and offers to sell the whole for half-a-crown, and the clever fellow with the three-card trick do not, so far as concerns the race-course itself, flourish greatly. For one thing, there is not half room enough for their calling. At Epsom on the Derby-day the crowd spreads itself out over the wide Surrey down, and is ready to be amused anyhow and in any form; at the St. Leger you have something like a hundred thousand people massed on either side of the course in deep lines a quarter-of-a-mile long, whose chief occupation, besides the divination of sport, is to eat and drink, slowly and with solemnity. The result of the race having been settled to everybody's satisfaction very early in the day, there remained too little work for the "bookmaker." This in some sense seemed to be a pity, because it appeared likely that he would have small return for the outlay in wonderful apparel that he exhibited all along the course. Fashion shows in the paddock, and in the front of the Grand Stand are now really as nothing compared with those by means of which the gentlemen who oblige with almost any odds, "bar one," aim to attract customers. Red and green plush were favourite "stuffs;" and amongst a number of gentlemen who advertised themselves as "the old firm" one or two were spangled with medals very much after the fashion of the advertisement of a prize sewing machine or patent washer. There was no attempt at putting up a stand anywhere for betting, nor did there seem to be any need for such an addition to the bookmaker's stock-in-trade. Two "lady" bookmakers were somewhat of a novelty, and as such they received their reward from the crowd.

It was when in the race itself everybody found that not only he but his neighbour also had been wrong, that real interest and excitement grew. There were eight starters, and they were all saddled in good time. The first to go down the course in the preliminary canter was Legal Tender, which had been started merely to make the running for Matchbox, between whom and Ladas, it was thought, the issue must certainly rest. Matchbox sweated a little, and indeed was the most fidgetty of all the field, but this was easily explainable from the fact that he is known to be of an excitable temperament. Ladas came third. So far as appearance went he was what is called "trained to the hour, if anything a little too fine, but nobody at that time of the day discovered that he did not "fill the eye" as once did St. Simon, Ormonde, and some of the turf heroes of days gone by. Nor did many people on the course before the race call to mind that the St. Leger is run in the "mare's month," and remember that the first two St. Leger Stakes were carried off by mares, or later, Apology's or Jannette's years. The few that did put their faith in Amiable, thinking it impossible that there could be a greater "Leger turn-up" than that when the late Fred Archer brought Dutch Oven home at the head of a field of fifteen.

The St. Leger is so far a superior race to look on than the Derby that you have your field under your eye from start almost to finish. The start is made hard by the Grand Stand, and except for a few hundred yards just after the horses have got well under weigh, they can all through the race be seen quite plainly from any part of "the straight." In the race the jockeys were not as in the Derby, for Watts rode Matchbox instead of Ladas, who was now ridden by T. Loates, and Mornington Cannon, who in the Derby had ridden Matchbox, now rode Throstle. Throstle had already run four times this season, and while in the One Thousand Guineas she was actually unplaced to Amiable and other mares, she had also been beaten by Ladas in the Eclipse Stakes when Ladas himself went down before Isinglass. So that there seems little fear, speaking by the book, that Throstle could win, and the turf prophets so far had everything in their favour. Throstle, however, in the parade showed herself a wonderfully improved animal. She has grown and filled since early in the year, and she now really went as well as anything. The story of the race is soon told. As in the Derby, Ladas, was pulled back for the first half-mile. None the Wiser and Legal Tender alternately made the running until the turn into the straight, which allows a run of about five furlongs home. Then all the field came into a cluster, and the only thing that became clear was that Legal Tender and None the Wiser had had their share so far as racing was concerned, and that Galston, another outsider, started to make the running for Amiable, was also beaten. Ladas and Matchbox now came along by the rails neck and neck until about six hundred yards from the winning post, when for the first time Watts raised his hand to Matchbox, and immediately there was a great shout of "Ladas wins!" Until then nobody had really taken notice of Throstle, who had been brought up wide and clear of the others on the stand side by Mornington Cannon. As soon, however, as the three leaders got abreast of the grand stand, which was of course much sooner than is here possible to describe, there was an answering shout of "No, Throstle; Throstle wins!" Cannon overlapped Loates on Ladas, and, struggle as he would, the Derby winner could not "finish" as did the mare. There was absolutely no shout when the race was over. Everybody was, in truth, dumb with surprise, and the only jubilant faces were those of the bookmakers, to whom almost every bet made was clear profit. The "list" gives the starting price of Throstle as 50 to 1, but an hour before the race it was possible to obtain even longer odds. Lord Rosebery was in the enclosure amongst a party which included the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Adolphus of Teck, the Duke of Devonshire, and others, but he perhaps did not look with greater interest on the defeat of his favourite than did Matthew Dawson, the veteran trainer of Newmarket. The race was the renewal of many an old fight between Porter with the Kingsclere stable and Dawson. Newmarket this year took the Two Thousand and the Derby, but Kingsclere has now had its revenge.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, writing in the *Daily Telegraph*, says: A book of vast learning and high archæological value, lately issued, has been much too silently passed over by scholars and critics. It is that monumental work by Dr. Laurence Mills, of Oxford, entitled "A Study of the Five Zarathushtrian (Zoroastrian) Gathas, with Texts and Translations." Brought out with the assistance of the Indian Secretary of State, the volume is indispensable to students of Zend literature and theology. In 1876 Dr. Mills turned his attention to the great subject of his tome, being extremely well equipped for it by his knowledge of Sanskrit, Pahlavi, and Persian. Speigel, with others before him, had done useful things in the same line, but perhaps accepted tradition too implicitly. Mr. Mills first translated the Gathic texts into Sanscrit, word for word; and next, in order to be sure of significations, the erudite doctor set himself to examine the Pahlavi Commentaries, collating all the known manuscripts and deciphering their at times almost inscrutable characters. Side by side with these he also translated and edited the Parsi and Persian manuscripts, making use herein of the previous labours of Haug and others. He next re-edited the Sanscrit Commentary of Neryosangh, and after accumulating all that wealth of material, he finally produced what may be called the finished flower of this massive version. Its publication was aided by the India Office, and Dr. Mills has given to the world of learning the superb and scholarly volume, which is an honour to the University of Oxford, while it establishes the author as standing at the head of Zoroastrian expositors. This is not the place in which to examine minutely the difficult pages of such a work; but it would not be decorous to allow it to appear without the salutation due from all Orientalists to the completion of so noble a toil in the fields of Eastern classics.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The telegrams of the news agencies on matters of science are not very accurate. Not long ago we were gravely informed by one of them that an American whaler had reached a north latitude of over 80 degrees, whereas she had only attained to a point 11 degrees furher south. Quite recently it was stated that M. Janssen, the well-known astronomer, had exhibited a clock for the meteorological observatory on the top of Mont Blanc which was lubricated by a special oil warranted not to freeze until the temperature was 45 degrees below zero, presumably of the Centigrade scale. What he really showed was an automatic meteorological apparatus capable of observing the weather by itself for at least 8 months on end, without any supervision whatever, and it was to be lubricated with a mixture of 2 parts oil and 1 part of petroleum, which only begins to freeze at a temperature 40 degrees C. below zero. This, it will be allowed, is quite another affair from a clock, which would not have been a novelty at all.

The paper is made to travel under the marking pens by a clockwork, and the pens are caused to mark the paper by various instruments for determining the state of the atmosphere. The temperature, for instance, is measured by a Bourdon metallic reservoir, a system well known to meteorologists; the humidity or dampness of the air by a horse-hair hygrometer of Saussure, the force and speed of the wind by a Robinson cup anemometer, such as works at all our weather stations, and the pressure of the atmosphere by a mercurial barometer of the Gay-Lussac type. The apparatus is very compact, and highly finished, thanks to M. Richard, the maker.

M. Riviere has been exploring the grottoes of Dordogne, some of which contain paleolithic, or Old Stone, and others neolithic, or New Stone, deposits. Those of Combarelle belong to the first, and those of Sireuil, Pagenal, and Pagueral to the second class. In fact, these last caverns are really workshops of polished flints. The Combarelle cave is double, and contains bone needles, harpoons with barbs, and perforated teeth as well as worked flints, and remains of carnivorous and pachydermatous animals, rhinoceros and reindeer. A reindeer head with horns and a bone carved like a fish are among the finds. A grotto called La Fontaine has a well of pure water inside, which is used by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The clay floor contains bones of the elephant, bear, hyena, horse, deer, and ox.

M. Dujardin, the well-known Paris photographer, has invented a studio which runs on a circular track, not unlike a turntable, and can thus be oriented at will, so as to get the desired light on the object. The studio, in fact, is like a railway carriage with glass sides and blinds, and it is supported on five wheels, one at each corner, and one in the middle of the bottom.

At the Brooklyn meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, M. Paul Du Chaillu delivered an address on the Norsemen and the antiquities of the Baltic Coast which he has recently studied. He claims that history has falsified the condition of the Vikings and their degree of civilisation, which in his opinion was much higher than has been supposed. They were, he maintains, superior not only in strength, but in almost every way to the peoples whom they conquered, a contention which will be news to many educated men, we fancy. Some of their vessels were among the largest and finest ships that ever floated, and rivalled the grandest modern ocean steamers in size. The Viking fleet numbered 10,000 vessels at one time, and had on board fully a million seamen and warriors. On shore the Norsemen had superb mansions, magnificent temples, and costly mausoleums. They were governed by a Parliament, and their domestic life was both refined and pure.

It is possible that historians have underrated the civilisation of the Old Norsemen, but we suspect that M. Du Chaillu has gone to the other extreme, and glorified it as Prescott did the civilisation of the Aztecs of Mexico. Unfortunately for historians and students of written documents, scientific research is rapidly falsifying the conclusions of the closet. Anthropology will soon be able to tell us which are really the strongest and ablest races, and archœlogy will prove how far the ancient civilisation of one race was behind that of another. Till science has spoken the last word, we had better take mere individual opinions, however authoritative, as well as national prejudices and current notions, with a grain of salt, and reserve our judgment.

Mr. Alfred Springer has drawn attention to aluminium as a material for making violins. Sounding boards of aluminium like those of wood do not produce secondary tones discordant with the primary tones, and they have not the uncertainty and lack of individuality found in the wooden boards, nor the liability to warp and crack. The aluminium plates forming them must be riveted, not soldered. An aluminium violin gives full and resonant tones, and, in the opinion of experts, will be an acquisition to the orchestra, but it seems to lack the qualities necessary for the finest solo performances.

Mr. Frank Cushing, of the National Bureau of Ethnology, U.S., recently discoursed on the use of salt by savages, with special reference to the universal liking for it among the North American Indians. The Zuni tribe believe that salt came from the sun, and attracting water to itself, made the sea. It is, to their mind, intimately connected with the mystery of life. In their mythology the salt goddess is the daughter of the ocean, and is related to all other powers. It was the desire for salt which led the cliff-dwellers of New Mexico to descend to the plains and live in pueblos or communal houses, and Mr. Cushing advances the idea that savage men in general have followed the same course, and sought the sea shore, where salt could be found. The desire for salt has, he thinks, influenced the migrations of mankind everywhere.

The pigmy race of America was recently the subject of a paper by Mr. R. S. Haliburton, who discovered the remains of one on the frontier of Guatemala and Honduras in 1888. These people are only about 4 feet high, and support themselves by making Panama hats. The soldiers of Guatemala gave them a bad name, but Blancanneaux, a white traveller who lived among them, gave them a high character. Dwarfs are represented on the sculptures of Yucatan, and islands in the lakes of Uruguay are said to be inhabited by them.

The colour of an electric arc light is due to the incandescence of the carbon filling the space between the positive and the negative carbons. The vapour of carbon has there a brilliant violet colour. In the spectroscope the central axis of the glowing arc gives a spectrum distinguished by two bright violet bands. Encircling this central glow is a golden aureole of carbon vapour. The whiteness of the light really comes from the incandescent carbons, especially the crater of the positive one. The light of the arc cannot be pure white because of the colours given to it by the violet and yellow of the carbon vapour.

A German chemist has discovered a new substance which has the remarkable property of freezing or, at least, solidifying when heated, and melting when cooled to temperatures below zero. Cryostase, as it is called, is made by mixing equal parts of phenol, camphor, and saponine with a rather smaller quantity of essence of turpentine. Until now there has been no substance known to science with such properties. Albumen, it is true, hardens when it is warmed, but it does not become liquid again at low temperatures.

The 'telpherage' system of the late Professor Fleeming Jenkin, whose life was written by his friend Mr. R. L. Stevenson, has penetrated to the logging camps of America, where it is used for transporting the logs of timber. "Telpherage is the nearest approach yet made to a telegraph line which carries parcels instead of messages. The load hangs from a car or pulley which runs along the wire by means of an electric motor drawing its electricity from the wire. The wire thus serves the double purpose of a rail and an electrical conductor. A number of cars can run in succession on the same wire, and the logs or other freight are suspended from them.

Professorr T. H. Norton, an American, has estimated the annual loss of property by fire as forty millions sterling, one half of which occurs in the United States. About 85 per cent. of the 15,000 fires which break out in a year are preventable. In addition to the loss of property the maintenance of fire brigades and other means of extinction shows how much carelessness in this matter costs us. Professor Norton read a paper on the best means of preventing and extinguishing fires to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and his recommendations will be published in the proceedings of the Brooklyn meeting.

At Castle Hill, the residence of Dr. Alexander Agassiz, son of the famous naturalist, which is situated on the south-west extremity of Rhode Island, in Narragansett Bay, there is a pretty cove in which Mr. Agassiz has fitted up a marine laboratory for summer work. It is a modest chalet, with aquaria, microscopes, and all the essentials of research. The specimens are caught in the cove, which is sheltered from the Atlantic by Point Judith. Modest as it is, this little laboratory has given birth to important discoveries, and trained many of the best zoologists which Harvard University has sent out.

Dr. Agassiz, has recently been examining the geological formation of the Bermudas, and finds the islands to consist of coral limestones, which have subsided to their present level. The reefs around the islands are not the work of living corals, but are ledges of the old coral limestone with growing corals on them. Their fantastic shapes are due to the solvent and mechanical action of the sea, as modified by the living corals and vegetation, such as gorgonians, millepores, and seaweeds.

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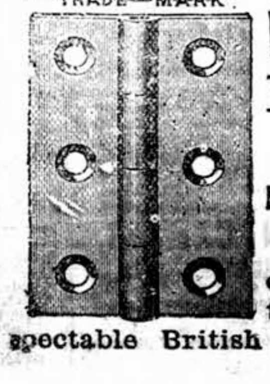

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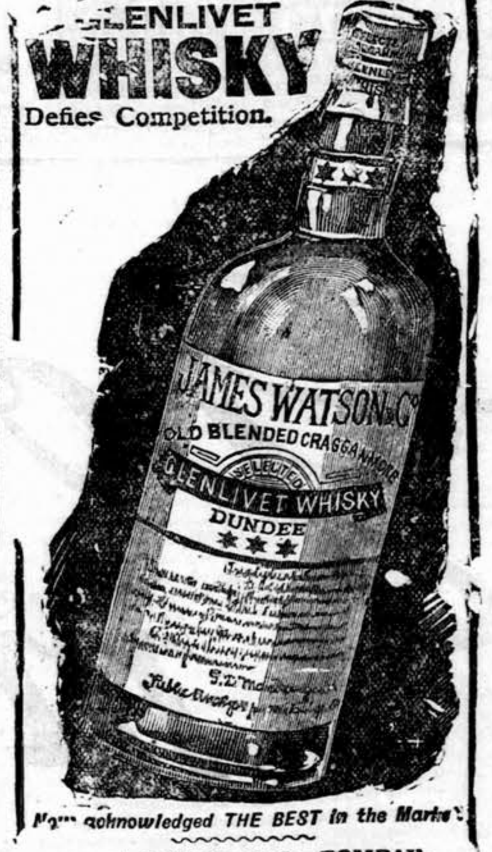

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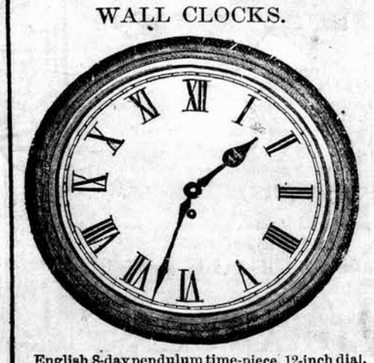

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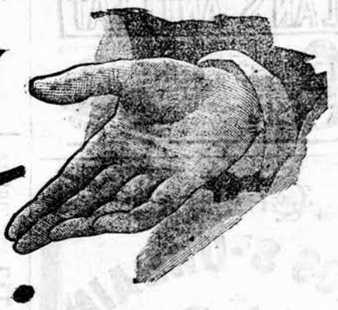

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